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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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SALT LAKE.

A Summer's Experience in the Great Inland Sea.

Easy to Float, but the Head Has a Tendency to Sink.

During a visit to Salt Lake I "enjoyed" a swim on a summer afternoon, making the trip from town to Lake Point, the Coney Island of the region, on an excursion train, in company with a number of Mormons. The little railroad runs through a diversified tract, in which garden, farm, rocky uplift, and mud plain are oddly jumbled, the plain being spotted with tufts of pale and bristling sage brush that grows on the rocky mountain country where nothing else will. There is a bathing pavilion at Lake Point with fresh water tanks, in which to rinse one's self after the bath, but I elected to try a swim without spectators; so, walking southward along the shore for a mile or so, I found a place where the rounded rocks that formed the semblance of a beach were not too numerous.

It was a trifle difficult to keep a steady footing in the water, and at first I attributed this to inequalities on the bottom, but on getting where it was deeper I found that my legs had a disposition to come to the top, and it was apparent that the difficulty of wading across arose from the buoyancy that the body has in so dense a medium as the brine. When I had waded out so far that the water came up to my neck I scaled a boulder and dived. As it is my custom to open my eyes under water, I did so as soon as I was fairly immersed. In an instant it seemed as if vitriol had been poured into them. Springing to an upright position as soon as possible, I tried to get the salt out of them, but the more I rubbed the more it seemed to get in. Nature relieved the smart after a while, by pouring through the tear ducts enough of a milder solution of salt to clear the irritated cornea of the fluid, and I took pains not to let the water into my eyes again. After that the bath was more enjoyable, if only as a new experience.

There was a singular and unaccustomed sense of lightness, and it was not difficult to float high out of water either in a reclining or a sitting posture; yet a bather who is not a swimmer will fare as badly here as anywhere, for the head being heavier than the lower extremities has a tendency to sink, unless one has the skill to keep it above the surface. To a swimmer there is no especial danger, unless he is choked by the brine or blinded and confused by it. To float requires less exertion than in the sea, a slight motion of the hand being sufficient to keep the body balanced evenly, for one depends less for his buoyancy on breathing than in ocean water. On striking out to swim I was surprised at a splashing noise behind me, and discovered that it was made by my own feet, for I was so high out of water that they went into the air at every stroke. The lightness at one end of the body tends, as I have said, to depress the other, but to one who is used to swimming this is a trifle.

On emerging from the lake I found that every inch of my skin was sparkling with salt crystals, and though I rubbed and scraped they were not so easily to be got rid of. These crystals were sharp enough to create discomfort and to suggest an undue intimacy with thistles. My hair was full of them, and they even adhered to my clothing, so that a vigorous shaking of raiment and a fresh water bath were in order on reaching my hotel. When I told the people in town of my swim and the manner of it I was laughed at, and informed that it was not the correct thing to swim except at a bathing pavilion, where one has fresh water to shower away the salt that sticks to him.

Salt Lake is by no means a saturated solution of salt, yet it is five or six times as rich in salts as the ocean, and nearly as strong as the Dead Sea. In summer it contains between 20 and 22 per cent. of salt, the saturation point not being reached until the salt forms a little over a third of the liquid. There are all through the great basin numerous saline lakes and ponds, but none of the size and importance of this in Utah. Not infrequently they are shallow and entirely disappear during the dryness and heats of summer, leaving to mark their sites only a stretch of some acres—or it may be miles—of clay or mud, entirely covered with salt.—[Goldthwaite's Magazine.

Thrown Into Boiling Springs.

Any one who reads books on Japan will remember that he is told, if he ever visits the harbor of Nagasrki, that he must look at the lofty rock of Pappenberg, descending sheer for some hundreds of feet into the deep waters. He is further informed that in the seventeenth century where there were many Christian convert in Japan, thousands of them were cast into the sea from the cliff. It will be remembered that there was a rebellion of Christians in southern Japan, the rebels undertaking to overthrow the government and establish their new faith as the state religion of Japan. It was after the suppression of this rebellion that the frightful persecution of the Christians began.

Dr. Reiss, a professor in the University of Tokio, has recently been investigating the records of this Christian rebellion. He has shown quite conclusively that the rock of Pappenberg was not used for the purpose described to tourists. No mention of throwing the Christians over the rock is made in any of the contemporaneous records, and Dr. Reiss says that it would have been absurd to have dragged the prisoners to that distant place.

What happened, however, was even more frightful, and the scene was quite different. The rebellion occurred in Shimabara, whose interior has for its most conspicuous object a volcanic mountain mass, called Onsenga, which is said to have one of the largest craters in the world, while its slopes and base are full of boiling sulphur springs in a constant state of effervescence. Dr. Reiss says that the greatest number of victims of the rage of heathen Japan were taken to Onsenga and hurled from a precipice on the mountain side into the boiling sulphurous springs below.

Japanese sources of information coincide with the missionary reports that this was the form of execution commonly employed, and that it remained in use for a long period. Shimabara is almost an island in a great inlet on the West side of Kiusiu, the big southern island of Japan. Is is conected with the mainland by at narrow isthmus. The volcanic mass of Onsenga, in the centre of the district, is plainly marked on any good map.—[New York Sun.

Cause of Hog Cholera.

It is claimed by men who ought to be able to get pretty near the truth of the matter that ten million hogs are lost in this country every year from hog cholera. Though it is probable that the term cholera is made to cover some other diseases, the fact remains that the mortality among hogs is appalling and that the farmers and stock-owners are suffering enormous losses from this cause. It is pretty hard doctoring hogs for any trouble, and experience has shown that it is very difficult checking a virulent disorder when it appears among this class of animals. Means of prevention are a good deal more promising than efforts to cure such a disease. Indeed, it is very probable that nine-tenths of the losses now caused by the so-called hog cholera could be prevented by a reasonable degree of attention to the food and surroundings of the animals. Too much of the food given to hogs is altogether unfit for any animal to eat.

This is especially true in the summer and fall, when swill that is sour, and sometimes well-nigh rotten, is often supplied. Such food contains disease germs in immense numbers and it is not a matter for surprise that many of the animals eating it lose health and life. Then, too, there are multitudes of hogs which have a better quality of food but which have little variety. This, together with the fact that the food is highly concentrated, often leads to bad results. When, as is too often the case, the pens and yards are foul and muddy, the evils of injudicious feeding are greatly intensified. Such causes of disease and loss ought not to be allowed to exist, and the man who is a loser from them should feel that he has invited the disaster from which he suffers.—[American Dairyman.

Imitation Coffee.

Various zealous authorities have been doing the public a service, thinks the Chicago News, in calling attention to the quantity of imitation coffee which is yearly foisted upon the consumers of the beverage in this country. These imitations are largely manufactured in Germany, and are described By the manufacturers in their circulars to the dealers in this country as being possessed of marvellous virtues and as being, in fact, preferable on some accounts to the genuine article. The dealer is seldom deceived by this shallow artifice, but for the sake of the increased profit he condones the deception. Wheat flour and bran mixed with molasses seem to be the favorite materials for the manufacture of imitation coffees. A damaged or worthless quantity of flour is selected and refuse crackers and other waste of bakeries supply a portion of the material employed. A factory recently seized in France employed a mixture containing 500 grammss of ferrous sulphate, fifteen kilos of chickory and thirty-five kilos of flour. Such a mixture as this is seriously detrimental to health, and in a late paper on the subject Prof. Spencer urges purchasers of coffee to be extremely careful and to purchase only of reputable dealers if they wish to insure their obtaining sound and wholesome coffee.

A BOMB'S DEADLY WORK.

A Madman Blows Up Russell Sage's Office in New York.

The Assassin and Another Man are Killed.

A desperate attempt was made in New York City to assassinate Russell Sage, the well known broker, in his office on the second floor of the Arcade Building, 71 Broadway, corner of Rector street. A crank giving the name of Wilson obtained access to Mr. Sage's office, secured an interview with the millionaire, demanded from him $1,200,000 in cash, and, on Mr. Sage's refusal to pay the money, pulled a dynamite bomb from a satchel and dashed it to the floor.

The explosion that followed killed the bomb-thrower outright, seriously injured Mr. Sage, wounded a clerk so that he died soon afterward, and partially wrecked the building. Two other clerks were seriously injured and more or less bodily damage was inflicted on half a dozen other persons who were in the offices of Mr. Sage or in the adjoining offices of Washington E. Connor & Co.

Killed: The bomb thrower—A man about forty-five years old, who sent in a card to Mr. Sage with the name "Wilson" printed on it. Norton, B. F., about thirty years old, residence, Far Rockaway, L. I., junior clerk for Russell Sage, and generally known as his private secretary.

The man who threw the bomb was variously known as "Wilson," "Lloyd" and "Walsh." He is classified by the police as a "murderous crank." His own head was completely severed from his body, and is at the morgue now. The remainder of his body was so shattered and the pieces so torn and scattered that no coffin will ever contain them.

It was a few minutes after noon when the bomb-thrower made himself noticed by the clerks in Mr. Sage's office. He inquired for Mr. Sage then and was told that Mr. Sage was not in. The man waited in the small private hall of the broker's outer office. He was a stranger there, and the clerks took little notice of him at the time. He was a tall man and well built, with regular features and well-shaped head. His hair was brown and inclined to curl, and he had a brown, curly mustache and full beard. He was well-dressed and had on a high silk hat. In his left hand he carried a small buff-colored satchel.

Charles E. James, a broker of No. 7 Nassau street, entered Mr. Sage's outer office about twenty minutes after noon to keep an appointment with the millionaire. He noticed the tall stranger in the little private hall as he passed in.

Learning that Mr. Sage was not in at the moment Mr. James sat down at a table in the outer office to wait. A minute later Mr. Sage entered. He greeted Mr. James and invited him into the inner office.

Mr. Sage and Mr. James barely had time to sit down in the inner office when the stranger forced his way into the outer office and stood at the door in the partition, demanding to see Mr. Sage. One of the clerks had asked Mr. Sage to see Tolerson and Laidlaw, and Mr. Sage walked back into the outer office. Mr. James sat alone in the inner room. Colonel Slocum went to the door of the room.

The stranger spoke to Mr. Sage and thrust into his hand a card on which the name "H. D. Wilson" was engraved.

"I came here from Mr. Rockefeller to see about some bonds," he said. "This will explain," he added, producing a type-written letter.

Mr. Sage unfolded the letter and glanced at its contents. He started and changed color as he read. The letter was short and to the point. It was a demand for the immediate payment of $1,200,000 to the bearer, coupled with a threat that the writer would blow himself, Mr. Sage and everybody else in the building into eternity with dynamite if the demand was not complied with.

Mr. Sage made a motion as if to wave the stranger off. The latter had slyly drawn a shining object, probably a pistol, from his satchel and put it in his coat pocket. When Mr. Sage waved him off, he exclaimed, "Well, here goes," and, raising his arm high in the air, he threw his satchel on the floor.

Instantly there was a loud, detonating report, followed by a flash of flame and a dull rumble. Every window pane in the office was blown out as if by a tremendous gust of air, and only their jagged edges were left in the sashes. Plaster was torn from the walls and ceilings, and desks were hurled from their places. A hole was blown in the floor and the ceiling was demolished. The partition between the inner and outer offices was torn away at the top, and it fell partly out into the public office.

The wreck was the work of a second, and what had been a quiet office, filled with clerks at their tasks, was converted into a ghastly scene of destruction. Every one was thrown to the floor, and cries of pain and fright and shouts for assistance came from the great mass of debris. The explosion was followed by a fire in Mr. Sage's office, which was quickly extinguished.

When the smoke cleared away, through the broken windows Russell Sage was seen groping his way to the door. His clothing was torn to shreds, his face was covered with blood and dirt, and his hair and whiskers were singed and blackened.

Lying upon a pile of debris were the forms of Frank Robertson and Charles James. Mr. James had been thrown up to the ceiling and when he fell to the ground again found blood pouring from a wound on the top of his head.

Frank Robertson lay unconscious near the door.

Norton was not to be seen, having been blown through the window, and was at that moment lying unconscious on the sidewalk in Rector street.

In a corner near the door lay the head of a man. The eyes were open, the beard singed and the flesh of the neck hung down, pouring with blood. Bits of flesh were stuck to the torn plaster of the wall. A patch of blood dripped from the ceiling. A leg, without a stitch of clothing upon it, save for the tattered remnants of a black stocking, lay upon a pile of papers. A foot was in another corner. A piece of flesh was all mixed up with a lot of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy bonds. Checks, signed and blank; ledgers, blank certificates and mortgage bonds were scattered here, there and everywhere. Blood was spattered over everything.

In a corner near the door was a great, gaping hole, its edges showing the sagged, smashed ends of the timbers and lath of the floor. This was the spot were the bomb had exploded. The floor was broken right through into the room below, which was, fortunately, untenanted.

Next door, in the office of Connor & Co., the confusion was almost as bad. Everything was wrecked.

Mr. Norton died as soon as he was placed in an ambulance. In his pocket was found a card bearing the name of H. D. Wilson, Wilson & Hedenberg, No. 111 Broadway. It is supposed that this was the card with which the would-be assassin introduced himself at Russell Sage's office.

Russell Sage that night identified the head found in his office after the explosion as that of the man who demanded the money. He gave this account of his interview with the dynamite fiend:

"Some one came into my private office where I sat with Mr. James, and said a man wanted to see me on important business. I went to the outer office and found a well-dressed man of good address. He was somewhat excited. He carried a satchel and handed me a card bearing the name H. D. Wilson. At the same time he told me he came from John D. Rockefeller and gave me a sealed envelope, containing a type-written letter. It was addressed to me, and when I opened it I found the letter was a demand upon me for the immediate payment of $1,200,000. The letter stated," Mr. Sage continued, "that if the money was not given up at once to the presentor of the letter that he would blow me, himself and the entire building up with dynamite.

"I read the letter," Mr. Sage said, "and placing it in the envelope I gave it back to him and turned to re-enter my private office when the explosion came.

"I was thrown against the wall, and when I regained consciousness I groped my way into the inner office and found Mr. James.

"The man who made the demand," Mr. Sage said, "was perfectly cool and handed me the letter as though he expected to get the money without demur."

DOM PEDRO DEAD.

The Ex-Emporer of Brazil Expires at Paris.

DOM PEDRO.

Dom Pedro died in Paris, France, of diabetes, a few nights ago. His daughter, Princess Isabella, was at his bedside when he breathed his last. The late Emperor of Brazil was called Dom Pedro because that was his father's official title. He was born on December 2, 1825, at Rio de Janeiro, and he became Emperor on the abdication of his father in April, 1831. He was declared of age in July, 1840, and when fifteen assumed the sovereign power. In July, 1841, he was crowned. Two years later he was married to the Princess Theresa Christina Maria, sister of Francis I., late King of Naples. The issue of the marriage was two Princes and two Princesses. The Princes died young. Dom Pedro was courteous in his manner, was well educated, and spoke English, French, German, Spanish and Italian fluently.

There was an attempt to assassinate him on July 16, 1889. As he was leaving a theatre a Portuguese fired a shot from a revolver at him, but missed him. The revolution that ended in his being driven out of Brazil began on November 15, 1889. The Emperor was leaving the Imperial chapel at his summer residence at Petropolis, after the performance of mass, when a telegram from Viscount De Ouro Petro, the Imperial Prime Minister, announcing the city of Rio de Janeiro under siege by insurgents, was handed to him. He went to the city at once. His palace was surrounded immediately by troops, and an officer of the army read to him a manifesto proclaiming the republic. The Emperor held a meeting of his Ministers and tried to form a new Ministry. General da Fonseca, who had been proclaimed chief of the Provisional Government, demanded that he and his family leave the country at once. The Emperor replied that he would set out on the following morning for Europe with his family, which he did.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

BRAZIL is again quiet.

MAINE has nineteen cities.

A BIG cider crop is reported.

GERMANY has 102,000 Socialist votes.

THE sugar crop is 500,000,0000 pounds.

FRANCE has 8200,000,000 in circulation.

IN Denmark influenza is rapidly spreading.

GEORGIA'S cotton crop is 2000 bales short.

RAIN-MAKING in India has proved a failure.

THE water in Lake Michigan is visibly sinking.

GOAT meat is now being sold in Chicago as mutton.

NEITHER Germany nor Prussia will require loans in 1892.

SMALL-POX is again epidemic in Guatemala and Honduras.

SMALL-POX is devastating the coast counties of Georgia.

THE famine-stricken area in Russia is half as big as the United States.

THE Bellamy colony in California has proved to be a lamentable failure.

"STATEHOOD" clubs are being formed in all the cities and towns in Arizona.

TO complete the census work will require a further appropriation of $1,000,000.

LA GRIPPE has been alarmingly prevalent in Australia for the past few months.

THE State Treasury of Arkansas is without a dollar to pay the many demands made upon it.

GERMAN soapmakers will use oil made from American corn, instead of Russian linseed oil.

THE wheat harvest in the Argentine Republic this year is likely to be the heaviest ever known.

RUSSIAN peasants, not being used to a meat diet, have been made ill by eating the flesh of animals.

THE experiment of trephining to cure insanity, made recently at Cincinnati, has proved successful.

A CERTAIN Mrs. Bittenbander received 7522 votes for Supreme Judge at the last election in Nebraska.

A NEW GUNBOAT.

The Machias Successfully Launched at Bath, Me.

The new war ship Machias was successfully launched at Bath, Me. Every point from which a sight of the first iron craft to be launched into the Kennebec could be obtained was taken. Probably 8000 watched the sight.

The Machias was decked with flags, a line of bunting floating from stem to stern. On a platform were Miss Ethel Hyde, who christened the sharp-bowed boat.

The Machias is a steel gunboat, and is the first of the two steel gunboats authorized to be built by the act of Congress approved on March 2, 1889.

The work has been pushed forward rapidly, the bid of the Bath Iron Works not having been accepted until January, 1890. The bid was $637,000, and the limit was $700,000.

The length of the Machias on load line is 190 feet. The greatest breadth is thirty-two feet, and the mean draught twelve feet. The specifications demand a maximum indicated horse power of 1600, and a guaranteed speed of fourteen knots an hour. She has twin screws and vertical triple expansion engines. Her coal capacity will allow her to steam 2452 knots at her maximum. At a slower rate of speed she can carry enough coal to make 4068 knots, with 600 horse power at ten knots an hour.

The new craft will be provided with a two-masted schooner rig, spreading about 6300 square feet of canvass. Her battery is ordered to consist of eight four-inch rapid-fire breech-loading rifles. These carry thirty-six pound shot, and have been proved in recent trials to be extremely effective.

ELECTRICAL EXECUTION.

The Death Chair Again Used at the Sing Sing Prison.

Martin D. Loppy, the wife murderer, has paid the penalty of his crime on the electric death chair in the Sing Sing (N. Y.) prison. The signal, a black flag, indicating that he had been executed, was hoisted on the flagstaff over Warden Brown's house at 12:08 o'clock.

According to Warden Brown the execution was carried out the same as in the case of the four men executed in June last. The Warden refused to give any information except to say that the law had been carried out and that the execution of Loppy was a success.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

The Nation's Law-Makers Once More at Work.

Opening Scenes in the Senate and House of Representatives.

In defiance of the rain, which prevailed from early morning until noon, the Senate galleries were crowded with spectators eager to witness the opening of the Fifty-second Congress.

Here and there throughout the chamber the desks of the Senators who were to take their seats as Senators for the first time were marked by baskets of flowers, and the Vice-President's desk was distinguished in a like manner.

There was an unusually large number of new Senators to be sworn in, counting up seventeen.

At noon the Vice-President took the chair, and the session was opened with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler.

After rendering thanks for abundant harvests and for continued peace and prosperity, the chaplain prayed for continued favor for the nation and for blessings on the President, Vice-Presi-

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON.

dent, Cabinet and both houses of Congress. He prayed also for the old Jewish people—the descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—now persecuted, and scattered, and so to animate the hearts and heads of those in power everywhere that justice and righteousness may prevail throughout the earth.

The Vice-President welcome l the Senators to the resumption of their official duties and called the Senate to order.

The Vice-President then laid before the Senate the credentials of new Senators and the letters of resignation received by him during the recess. Those papers were read, the first being the letter of resignation of Senator Reagan, of Texas, and the appointment by the Governor of that State of Mr. Clinton in his stead.

The next credentials read were those of Mr. Felton, of California, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hearst; and the next were the resignation of Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, and the appointment of Mr. Proctor in his stead.

The next credentials read were those of Mr. Call and Mr. Davidson, each claiming to be Senator from Florida. After a short discussion both credentials were placed on file.

The credentials of Mr. Brice as Senator elect from Ohio having been presented and ready, Mr. Sherman said: "Before the oath of office is administered to Mr. Brice I desire to say that a large portion of the citizens of Ohio contend that he was not an inhabitant of that State at the time of his election, and was, therefore, not eligible to a seat in this body. On examining the precedents (of which there are several in the history of the Government, and some of them most important), I am entirely satisfied that Mr. Brice is entitled to be sworn in on the prima facie case of his credentials, which are regular in form. The equality of the States ought not to be interfered with for a single hour, when there was no serious question about which there could be any difference among Senators.

"I simply give this notice, however, so that his being sworn may not be considered any waiver, or any misapprehension or misconstruction, if the people or the Legislature of Ohio should assert and prove to the satisfaction of the Senate that Mr. Brice was not at the time of his election an inhabitant of Ohio. I think that this statement from me is proper and necessary. But I make no objection to the swearing in of Mr. Brice."

The swearing of the newly elected (or appointed) Senators was then proceeded with. They were sworn in groups of four or five, in the first group being Mr. Brice, who was escorted by Mr. Kenna.

The name of Mr. Hill, Senator-elect from New York, was not printed on the list of Senators nor were his credentials presented.

As soon as all the new Senators were sworn in, Mr. Sherman offered the usual resolution for the appointment of two Senators to join a like committee on the part of the House to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each house was assembled, and that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. Messrs. Sherman and Harris were appointed.

Mr. Hoar moved that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be directed to inquire into and report upon the circumstances and validity of the appointment of Mr. Chilton from the State of Texas. This was agreed to and the Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

As the Republicans entered the hall of the House (where the Democratic caucus for the nomination of a Speaker had been held) they were greeted by their Democratic colleagues, and congratulations and condolences were exchanged.

EX-SPEAKER REED.

The chamber presented a bright appearance, notwithstanding the gloominess of the day. The furniture had been reupholstered and the blue covering of the desks contrasted pleasantly with the new terra cotta carpet.

Many of the desks were ornamented with floral designs of more or less beauty, although they were not as numerous as in former years, and the Speaker's desk was conspicuous by the absence of adornment.

At noon Clerk McPherson ascended to the clerk's desk, and called the House to order. The clerk immediately proceeded to call the roll.

The clerk having announced the presence of 326 members, the House immediately, on motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, adjourned.

A REMARKABLE alliance between two families is reported from the parish of St. Marie Reauce, Canada. Two farmers named Rheaume and Morin had each eight children, four sons and four daughters. Rheaume's four sons married Morin's four daughters, and the four sons of the latter joined their fortunes to the four daughters of the former.

HENRY M. MUNROE, an ex-Dwight (Ill.) patient, has sued Dr. Keeley and his bichloride of gold company for $150 for failure to cure him of the drinking habit. Munroe also sues for $12,000 damages to his health.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

ONLY three men instead of twenty as at first reported lost their lives in the storm in Haverstraw (N. Y.) Bay.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY workmen employed in the construction of the Maine, Boston, Cruiser No. 7, the Miantonomoh, and two new warships, were discharged from the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy Yard.

THE Connecticut Senate met in Hartford and adjourned to December 29.

ISAAC B. SAWTELLE confessed before the Supreme Court at Concord, N. H., that on February 5th, 1890, he murdered his brother Hiram in the woods near Rochester, N. H. He shot him down and then fired three bullets into him as he lay dead on the ground. He dug the grave too short and cut off the head to make the body fit it.

M. L. STEARNS, ex-Governor of Florida, dropped dead of heart failure at Palatine Bridge, N. Y. He was born in Lovell, Me., fifty-two years ago.

A SCAFFOLDING broke in Lehighton, Penn., and several workmen were thrown to the ground, forty feet below. Two were killed and two were severely injured.

South and West.

THE United States 2000 ton steel cruiser Montgomery was launched successfully at the Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, Md.

JUDGE RUFUS P. RANNEY, the leader of the Ohio bar, died in Cleveland at the age of seventy-eight years.

THREE Italians were killed and twenty-five injured in a railroad accident at Ottawa, Ohio. William Meadlows and Harry Knips were instantly killed at a railroad crossing near Lima, Ohio.

PROFESSOR W. H. MCCUBBINS, a prominent citizen of Maysville, Ark., shot and killed his wife and afterward himself. The crime was caused by jealousy.

AN explosion of gas in a manufactory at Sparrow's Point, Md., killed three men and seriously injured five others.

FIVE men were killed, six were mortally injured, and nearly twenty others were seriously hurt in a railroad collision at West Plains, Mo.

JOSEPH MCKAY, who is in jail at Ukiah, Cal., charged with stage robbery, has been found to be the son of Joaquin Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras." The real name of the young man is Harry Miller. He is twenty-two years of age.

Washington.

THERE were received at the Dead Letter Office during the past fiscal year 6,8,9,469 pieces of original dead mail matter, an increase of 311,904 pieces over the previous year.

THE Civil Service Commissioners have sent in their annual report. The Secretary of the Navy also made his annual report to the President.

THE Republican United States Senators met in caucus at Washington and elected Senator Sherman Chairman to succeed ex-Senator Edmunds.

SECRETARY PROCTOR severed his connection with the War Department in Washington and took official leave of all the officers of that Department.

ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR GRANT has directed an examination of the accounts of Major Overman, Engineer-in-Chief of Public Works at Cleveland, Ashtabula and other points along Lake Erie.

AN order was issued from the Navy Department at Washington relieving Captain J. W. Philip from command of the United States steamship Atlanta, and ordering Captain J. F. Higginson to that duty.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee was held at Washington. January 21 was fixed as the time and Washington as the place for the meeting of the full Democratic National Committee, which will determine the time and place for holding the National Democratic Convention of 1892.

Foreign.

THE Duke of Clarence and Avondale, who will be the King of England if he survives his father, the Prince of Wales, is betrothed to his cousin, Princess Victoria of Teck, to whom he has long been deeply attached.

BY an explosion of fire-damp seventy-three miners were killed in a coal mine at St. Etienne, France.

Two secret societies, composed of immigrants from China proper, proceeded to Mongolia and inaugurated a revolt against the foreigners and Christians. From 350 to 500 Christians, several native priests, a Mongolian prince and some unconverted natives were massacred. Forty-five hundred Imperial Chinese troops met a force of 3000 rebels, at a point fifteen miles from Chaoyang. Eleven hundred rebels were slaughtered on the field and those captured were immediately executed.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY lives were reported lost by an accident in a coal mine in Russian Poland.

A HEAVY storm raged in the English Channel; twenty-four persons were drowned by the foundering of a fishing smack.

THE President of France promulgated the law fixing the duty on pork, and a decree repealing the prohibition on American pork which has existed in France since February 18, 1881.

IMPERIAL troops have crushed the rebellion in Manchoria, China.

DR. WELTI, President of Switzerland, has resigned, owing to a majority of the electors voting against the Government's purchase of the Swiss Central Railway.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

QUEEN VICTORIA has a great memory for faces.

SANKEY, the singing evangelist, has grown stout and gray.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW has had 2000 American infants named after him.

THE Princess of Wales has just celebrated her forty-seventh birthday.

ONE of the most successful cattle raisers in Wyoming is Frank Sartoris, Nellie Grant's brother-in-law.

MME. ANNE MARIE MAZZINI, of Milan, Italy, has been announced as a candidate for Parliament by her party.

THE Russian Prince, Gussopoff, who died recently, is said to have been worth $250,000,000. His heir is his daughter's husband, once a poor Lieutenant.

THE Polish pianist, Ignace Paderewski, who has created such a furore in New York City, practices from eight to ten hours a day, and never eats before one of his concerts.

BALMACEDA and Boulanger each left an aged mother. It appears that each man wrote a letter the day before he committed suicide addressed to his mother which said simply: "I go on a long journey."

THE Beau Brummel of New York's middle-aged millionaires is D. O. Mills, who follows the fashions in male attire very closely, wears his clothes well, and is altogether a model for a metropolitan Crœsus to pattern after.

THE Czar of Russia has ordered that about $25,000,000 be taken from the revenues of his imperial estate and placed at the disposal of the central committee of relief for the peasants in the famine stricken districts.

STORY, the sculptor, and Mr. Hooker, the banker, are among the most conspicuous Americans in Rome, the latter gentleman having lived in the Eternal City about forty years. The American colony there numbers about 2000.

GENERAL JOHN PALMER, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is a man of medium height and compact physique, business-like and energetic in manner. His hair and mustache are almost white, and his eyes are steel-gray in color.

CHAMPION-SHOT FULFORD, the first man on American soil to kill a hundred birds at a hundred shots, is wealthy, and devotes a handsome sum each year to the gratification of his hobby. He is about five feet eight inches in height, of agile build and unassuming manners.

THE late King of Wurtemberg inherited the prominence of abdomen for which the Swabian royal family has always been noted. One of his ancestors was so large around the waistband that when seated at dinner he could not reach his plate, and it became necessary to cut out a piece from the table for his accommodation.

LATER NEWS.

MAYOR GRANT reached New York City after a month's absence abroad. He was warmly greeted by a host of friends, who waited on the steamship company's dock to greet him.

WILLIAM SMITH, John Wood and John O'Hearne were fatally injured by the toppling over of a big steam shovel near Brockton, Mass.

E. E. MEREDITH, Democrat, was elected to Congress from the Eighth Virginia District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Lee, by over 4000 majority.

FOREST THOMAS, colored, was hanged at Greenville, Miss., for the murder of Hayward Bryant, also colored, at Lake Washington in November, 1890.

THE fourth annual meeting of the National Bar Association was held in Washington.

CAPTAIN J. W. PHILIP, who has just been detached by Secretary Tracy, of the Navy Department at Washington, from command of the Atlanta, has been selected to command the new armored cruiser New York.

THE funeral of the late ex-Emperor Dom Pedro, of Brazil, in Paris, France, was conducted with royal honors. The ex-Emperor's body was then taken to Lisbon, Portugal, for burial.

THE rebels in Northern China had another engagement with the Imperial troops and the insurgents sustained a crushing defeat.

CHARLES B. EVARTS, eldest son of ex-Senator Evarts, of New York, died suddenly at Windsor, Vt.

BY an explosion of hot metal at the Lucy Furnace at Pittsburg, Penn., Joseph Mendetto and Frank Gerrado were fatally and three others seriously burned.

PINOS ALTOS, a town in New Mexico, was almost wiped out by fire.

AUSTRALIAN influenza, which is similar to European grip, has made its appearance in California. In Oakland and other towns hundreds are afflicted.

JOSIAH POORBOY, a Cherokee, and United States Marshal Thomas Whitehead were decoyed a few miles away from Tahlequah, Indian Territory, and murdered by a band of ruffians.

LAKE LAMONIE, near Thomasville, Ga., covering 40,000 acres and fourteen miles long and three wide, has become dry, with the exception of a small hole in the centre, leaving vast quantities of turtles, alligators, and fish floundering in the mud.

MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD orders all recruits and re-enlisted men in the United States army to be vaccinated.

THE National Bar Association, in session at Washington, elected James C. Carter, of New York, President, and decided upon Washington as the permanent place for the annual meeting.

THE December crop report of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, gave the condition of the growing wheat as 85.3.

THE annual report of Attorney-General Miller has been submitted to Congress at Washington. It reviews the business of the United States Supreme Court and devotes a chapter to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

THERE was a revolt in Campos, Brazil, against the Peixotto Government; ten persons were killed.

A BLACKSMITH of Alt-Kanitza, Hungary, in his despair at his inability to procure work killed his wife and three children, set fire to the house and then committed suicide by stabbing himself to the heart.

A FIERCE gale did much damage in England and Ireland; several small vessels were wrecked along the South coast.

TWENTY coal miners were killed and others injured by an explosion in the Frieking-Hoffuing pit in Hennsdorf, Silesia.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

A Summary of Secretary Tracy's Annual Report.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that the past year has been one of achievement and recommends the building of more armored vessels. The most important of the past year's work is protected cruiser No. 13, a triple-screw boat of 7500 tons displacement. As no proposals for the construction of the torpedo cruiser authorized by the act of June 30, 1890, were received, it suggests that the limit of cost be increased $162,000, making a total cost of $512,000.

Since March 4, 1889, thirteen new vessels have been put in commission, with twenty-four vessels now under construction, some of them nearly completed.

The number of guns required for the vessels now building is 347, of which 125 are now completed. The construction of heavy guns has been greatly improved. Gravity-returned cartridges are to be used in the six-inch guns, and brown powder continues to give excellent results.

This is the first year that America has had an armor-piercing projectile. The first torpedo from the contract made last May will be tried in a few weeks. It is thought, in the report, that an ordnance station should be established on the Pacific Coast. If the Nicaragua Canal were completed the situation would be much improved.

The Department also recommends the construction of another vessel similar to the New York, and of torpedo cruisers, of which we have but one. The Secretary expresses himself in favor of the naval militia. The number of men now serving in this body is 1149.

The cost of building the new ships in the navy, exclusive of tugs, for the fiscal years 1883-1892 to 1894-1895 aggregates for the twelve years $69,993,382, or less than $6,000,000 a year. These vessels will have an aggregate tonnage of 155,820 tons.

The total estimate for the navy, including running expenses and the increases in the navy for the coming year, is $27,194,639.80, against $32,526,145.78 for last year, a reduction from last year's appropriation of $5,331,505.98

A BUILDING FALLS.

Many Workmen Killed or Injured by Falling Walls.

The most horrible accident that ever occurred in St. Paul, Minn., took place shortly after 10 o'clock the other morning, when the central wall of the west section of the burned Shepard building, fell in, burying the workmen beneath the ruins. There were a number of workmen beneath the wall when it fell, and the majority of them were killed or received mortal injuries.

The patrol wagons in the city were summoned at once, and the laborers who were not under the wall were set to work excavating the ruins. In less than half an hour they had taken out ten men, five of whom were dead, and five injured, one so severely that the physicians at the scene stated that he could not live until he reached the hospital. Later the contractor, Wilcox, was taken out dead, his body being mangled beyond recognition.

The cause of the accident was that the wall, which was much weakened by the fire, became too heavy from the large amount of debris removed from the bottom and fell under its own weight. For some time it has been considered dangerous by people who frequented the place, but the contractors who examined it pronounced it sound, and the men continued to work without fear of accident.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

Review of the Financial Condition of the United States.

Revenues and Expenditures of the Government for the Year.

The annual report of Secretary Foster of the Treasury, just submitted to the President at Washington, is almost exclusively a resume of the reports of the subordinate Treasury officials.

The total receipts of the Government for 1891 fell off $5,418,847.52 from those of 1890 and the ordinary expenditures increased $57,606,198.14. The receipts from all sources were $458,544,253.07, and the expenditures were $421,304,470.46, leaving a surplus of $37,239,782.47, applied to the public debt, $134,947,635.48.

The revenues for the present fiscal year are estimated at $433,000,000 and the expenditures at $409,000,000. The estimated revenues for the fiscal year 1893 are $455,350,350.44, and the estimated requirements, exclusive of sinking fund, $441,300,003.61. The estimated receipts from customs are $195,000,000.

The Secretary explains briefly the causes which led to the refunding of the 4½s at 2 per cent. and announces that the amount of those bonds now outstanding and on interest at 2 per cent is $25,364,500.

After summ

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

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Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR OUR CORN.

Secretary Rusk states that the work of the agents of the U. S Agricultural Department sent abroad to introduce corn and corn products into foreign countries have been very satisfactory. Corn bread, mush and other foods made from corn were freely distributed to large numbers of people at the International Exhibition in Edenburg and the East End Industrial Exhibition at Glasgow. A special effort has recently been made in Germany with the good result of inducing the German government to order the bread rations of the army to be made of a mixture of corn and rye.

The agents of the Department are still at work and Secretary Rusk thinks the American dealers in corn products should now make a special effort to make sales in all foreign countries, where there is a general scarcity of grain and other breadstuffs.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message of President Harrison, like all that emanates from him, is an able document, and it is broadly patriotic and intensely American. Like the man, it is frank, plain and business like, and there is no attempt to dodge any public question or to gloze over anything. It is a careful, thoughtful and dignified presentation of the operations of the Government and the condition of the country. And it has been more generally commended by the press, irrespective of party, than any other message within our recollection.

'Tis said that Mills charges his defeat to treachery. His friends say a majority of the Democratic members pledged him their support. But all flesh is weak, Democratic flesh in particular. Committee places are desired by members of Congress. To be found at last on the losing side is a painful experience. The tergiversations of the erring brethren are thus accounted for.

In October, 1890, the merchandise we sold to other nations was worth $25,778,367 more than the merchandise we bought of them. In October, 1891, after one year of that trade "aiding" McKinley tariff, the quantity of merchandise we sold to other nations in excess of the quantity we bought was valued at $36,138,057—an increase of over ten million dollars!

Holman of Indiana warns his fellow Democrats that "it is better to be safe than to be sorry," and consequently wants the party to play its old game by getting on both sides of the tariff question during the next campaign. The previous experience of Mr. Holman's party with this sort of thing furnishes no warning to him that when politicians fool with the people they end by fooling themselves.

The plot of Hill and his Tammany gang to steal the New York Senate has failed. They strained every nerve, and stopped at no obstacles presented by law, justice or decency, to prevent the Courts from having an opportunity to act, but all of no avail. The Senate is saved and one of the most desperate of political crimes has been balked.

"The truth with the bark on" is that 100 per cent more brains is required to "farm it" successfully now than twenty-five years ago, and he who does not read, study and adopt better methods will go under. "Survival of the fittest" is as applicable to the farmer as a farmer as it is to the order of animal life.

For twenty-five years the Democrats have been crying aloud for the repeal of "war taxes." Now, that a Democratic House has assembled, they are clamoring for the revival of the most burdensome and unpopular form of war taxation—the incometax.

The lower branch of the South Carolina Legislature has passed a prohibitory liquor law. If it passes the Senate the Governor of South Carolina will not "wink" at the Governor of North Carolina when they meet!

One of the newsiest, brightest and best papers received at the CAROLINIAN office is *The New York Recorder*, published at 21, Park Row New York. It is soundly Republican. Send for sample copy.

The composition of the new Congress is peculiar. The House has 226 Democrats, 87 Republicans and 8 Alliance members. The Senate has 48 Republicans, 39 Democrats and 1 representative of the Alliance.

It has all along been prophesied that this would be a sharp winter. The Crisp weather has set in at the National Capitol.

The only hope of the British Exporter is to export himself and recover his lost American market.

WHAT THE FARMERS WANT.

It is a favorite dictum with some politicians that farmers have no interest in a protective tariff. An examination of the Import tables contained in Secretary Rusk's Report is a sufficient answer to that. The importation of agricultural products shows an increase of nearly $28,000,000 during the first ten months of the McKinley law as compared with the corresponding period of last year under the old law. But it is to be noted that the increase occurs in articles that do not compete with American products.

The New York *Times* which supported Mills for Speaker thusspeaks of his defeat:

The election of Mr. Crisp by the coalition of the demagogy of Hill, the spoilsmongering of Tammany, the protectionism of Gorman and Brice, the half-corrupt, half-fanatical free-silver movement, and the old South, must inevitably "give pause" to the men who have believed that the Democratic party would be a fit instrumentality for the accomplishment of tariff reform and the clean and honest administration of the Government.

Hon. Geo. H. Smathers, of Waynesville, has been appointed by the Government to look into the interest of the United States in the matter of Cherokee Indian claims in Western North Carolina.—*Asheville Banner.*

We met and made the acquaintance of Mr Smathers several years ago. He is a man of sterling worth and ability and is a staunch Republican.

"I pledge myself, here and now, to devote whatever industry and ability I possess to the advancement of the real interests of the Democratic party.—*Speech of Crisp.*

The people of the United States don't pay Speaker Crisp $8,000 a year to devote his industry and ability to the interests, real or unreal, of the Democratic party.

Protection, by developing new industries natural to the land, makes "two blades of grass grow where one grew before." It preserves for our own country the profits of the fertility of the land and of its mineral richness.

The decrease in two years of $259,979,350 in the interest bearing debt of the country is a record of which the Harrison Republican administration may well feel proud.

Latest advices that that over 30,000,000 of the Russian people are greatly suffering for want of sufficient food supplies.

"Pay your honest debts," says the Newberne *Journal*; and they are never out of date until settled.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, December 12, 1891.

The President's annual message to Congress is beyond question one of the ablest and best written messages ever submitted to Congress; it contains not a single sentence of partisan politics, and yet its statement of facts, showing the condition of every department of the Government and of the country at large, presents the strongest of arguments for retaining the republican party in power, for the simple reason that the country owes its present general and unprecedented prosperity to the wise legislation of the last republican Congress and the farseeing statesmanship displayed by the present administration in carrying out that legislation. The portion of the message relating to foreign affairs is calm and dignified, and yet bristling with true Americanism, the kind that every patriotic American, whatever his politics, must endorse. It recommends the adoption of a Constitutional amendment providing for a uniform method of electing Congressmen and Presidential electors that would put an end to such disgraceful 'gerrymandering schemes as that which has been adopted by the democratic legislature of Michigan, and it proposes a non-partisan Commission appointed by the Supreme Court to consider the evils connected with our present election system, which shall "proceed with candor, calmness and patience upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of prejudice and cruelty."

The democratic House is evidently in no hurry to get down to work as it adjourned from Wednesday to Saturday with the understanding that it would on that day adjourn until next Wednesday, and by that time the members will begin to think about the Christmas recess.

The idol has been shattered! Cleveland no longer occupies the pedestal of the Joss of the democratic party. The deposition of Cleveland was preceded by one of the bitterest and most vicious fights that ever took place in the House of Representatives not excepting the great fights in which the opponents were of different parties, and was participated in, either personally or by confidential proxy, by Cleveland, who was represented by a host of followers including two of his old Cabinet—Vilas and Dickerson; by Hill, who was specially represented by Tammany crowd which shouted early and late for Crisp, and by Gorman, who personally pulled the Crisp wires from the first. Now the attempt is made by certain of the democrats to deny that the Speakership contest had any Presidential aspects, but while the deadlock was on the prominent democrats who thronged the corridors of the Capitol gave the whole thing away by their frantic appeals for votes; the issue was squarely made that the election of Mills would mean the nomination of Cleveland and of Crisp an anti-Clevelard man, and upon that issue, and no other, did the democratic Representatives divide. It is significant that it required a combination of the field to beat Cleveladd, and it means that there is a probability of another contest, in which the anti-Clevelanders will fight for the place from which Cleveland has been driven, the opposing forces being led by Gorman and Hill respectively, two men who are past-masters in political chicanery.

From mutterings already heard the election of Crisp to be Speaker of the House will be a costly one to the democratic party. This will first begin to show when the announcements of the committees chairmanships, which with the exceptions of the Committee on Rules and that on Mileage, will probably not be made until after the Christmas recess. Neither Mr. Crisp nor any other man could satisfy the diverse elements, which by combining made him Speaker. Just think of a man trying to please Charles A. Dana, Tammany Hall, Governor-Senator Hill, Senator Gorman, Jay Gould and the moss-back democracy of the South at one and the same time, and you have a faint idea of the task undertaken by Crisp. Long-headed republicans regard the election of Crisp as a very fortunate thing for the republican party, for while Mr. Crisp is personally a clever and popular man, he represents all the elements that elected him, and the demands of those elements which he will be compelled to a certain extent to accede to will each add to republican chance of victory next year.

Tammany Hall has already made a formal demand for the lion's share of the 127 places under House Doorkeeper Turner, the ex Representative and ex-iceman, and there is little doubt about it getting them. It is the first time that this notorious organization has attempted to take part in national politics in Washington, and its interference is bitterly resented by those democrats who are not in partnership with it, or under its baneful domination, but they are powerless.

The impression seems to be general here that Mr. Blaine will shortly make public a letter saying that he will under no circumstances be a Presidential candidate next year.

A Triumph of Boodlers, Lobbyists and Corruptionists.

Washington Special.

Of course the atmosphere is already thick with stories of "deals" and corruption—why should it not be? There is the best Democratic authority for the statement that neither Crisp nor Mills is fit or worthy to be Speaker of the House of Representatives. Over and over again have Mill's partisans repeated their accusations that the election of Judge Crisp would be the triumph of boodlers, lobbyists and other corruptionists of various kinds and degrees and now the majority of the Democrats in the House of Representatives has nominated that man. Furthermore, Col. Mill's Democratic newspaper organs have solemnly and repeatedly warned Democratic Representatives that the election of Judge Crisp would turn backward the hands of the dial of Democratic "reform and progress" and cause the defeat of the democratic party next year. Only a few days ago Col. Mill's chief newspaper organ in New York solemnly warned Democratic Representatives, in a leading editorial, that it Judge Crisp should be elected Speaker the democratic party "will assuredly be beaten next year and no one can say when it will get another chance."

Success in Farming.

Failure at farming is due more to the lack of capital sufficient to conduct the business than any other cause. I have never known a farmer who conducted his farming operations on a cash system who was not making money. A farmer can no more succeed at big farming with a small capital, than a merchant can conduct an extensive business successfully on a small capital. Many farmers would do well to sell enough of their stock and reduce their acreage so as to enable them to conduct their farming operations with their own capital.

By doing thus they would be independent and what they made would be their own, and they could sell or not as it might suit them. The farmer who is in a condition to make a crop without assistance, whether it be with one mule or twenty, is independent, and in a position to hold his products and dispose of them at his will. Whatever a farmer makes, it is best for him that it be his own whether it be much or little.

And by all means make his own supplies and all the moneyed crops possible after doing that. I have never known a farmer who made his supplies at home who did not succeed.—John Robinson, Commissioner.

The women praise P P P for Scrofula, General Weakness and Nervousness, Indigestion, Rheumatism and Female Complaints. Try the great and powerful P P P and then recommend it to your neighbors and you will know you have done a good deed.

How I was Cured of So-Called Cancer.

LULATON, GA.

DEAR SIR—This is to certify that I was a sufferer with a place on my under lip for fourteen years, and was under treatment of different physicians, but they done me no good. I had lost hope of being cured by medical treatment. I then went to a doctor living in Florida who treated them by art. After going to him it got well, apparently, for awhile, but returned as bad as ever. I then concluded to try P P P (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium) and after taking five bottles (pint size) was cured. I also find it a good medicine to give a good appetite and to give proper digestion. Yours, most truly, L. J. STRICKLAND.

Syphilis, Rheumatism, Old Sores and Ulcers, Scrofula and Catarrh are exactly the diseases that are cured by that powerful medicine P P P.

With a record like Simmons Liver Regulator none should be afraid to use it for the liver.

W. D. Downs, of Ahoskie, recently shot a bald eagle which measured seven feet, six inches from tip to tip.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

The statistics show that during the year ending October 1, 1891, the Trustees of the Peabody fund distributed to North Carolina a total of $8,125, of which $2,775 was for Scholarships, $1,880 for Insitutes, $2,435 for Schools, and $1,335 for Colored Normal Schools.

"When lovely woman stoops to folly," and goes out in the snow without her India rubbers, the only art to cure her cold is to buy one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at 25 cents and take it.

"Speak this truth, as I tell you, tripping on the tongue." Say that one of the great benefactions of the age is a small bottle of Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain. Only 25 cents.

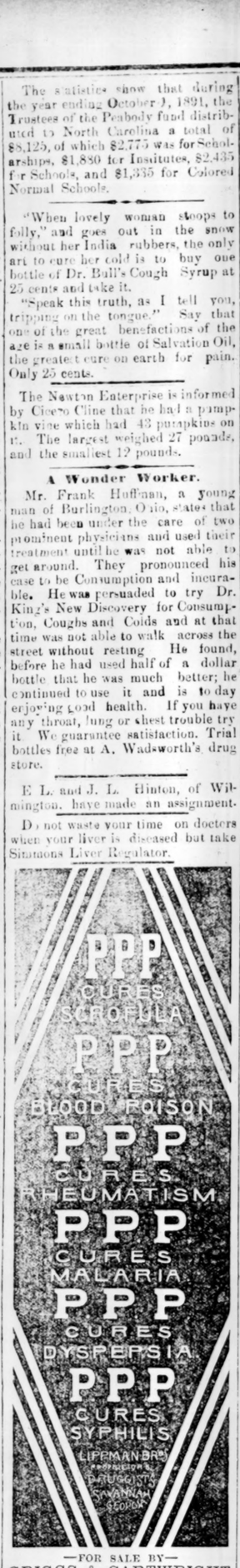
The Newton Enterprise is informed by Cicero Cline that he had a pumpkin vine which had 43 pumpkins on it. The largest weighed 27 pounds, and the smallest 12 pounds.

A Wonder Worker.

Mr. Frank Huffman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be Consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found, before he had used half of a dollar bottle that he was much better; he continued to use it and is to day enjoying good health. If you have any throat, lung or chest trouble try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

E L. and J. L. Hinton, of Wilmington, have made an assignment.

Do not waste your time on doctors when your liver is diseased but take Simmons Liver Regulator.



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GRIGGS & CARTWRIGHT
AND
ALEX. WADSWORTH.

A GREAT SAVING FOR FARMERS!

We are now manufacturing STEAM GROUND OYSTER SHELL MEAL which is the cheapest and best article for corn, potatoes peanuts, cabbage, tobacco, etc. as the following testimonials will show: Mr. Enoch Spates, of this county, says, "I got some of your steam gound shell meal for my cotton. I put it at the rate of four hundred pounds to the acre for a test. I planted a few rows and put my best horse stable manure and muck, and a few rows with your steamed oyster shell meal, and a few rows with $28 guano. The difference was but little, I could not tell unless I knew, but the oyster shell meal opened sooner and nicer. I shall use your steamed oyster shell meal hereafter; it is as good and will last longer, and I can get nearly 2 tons for one of the Phosphate or Guano."

Mr. J. F. Whitehead, also of this county, says: "I got some of your steam gound oyster shell meal to try on my land. I planted one barrel of Irish potatoes and my neighbor, Jesse Simpson, planted one side by side, on the same kind of soil. Mr. Simpson used horse stable manure and muck, and I used steam shell meal and to my surprise I got eleven barrels more from my barrel than Mr. Simpson did. So I will give you an order for 5 tons of your steamed ground shell meal."

Mr. J. N. Winslow, of Woodville, Perquimans county, says: "I tried some of your steam ground oyster shell meal on my crops this year and I found it the best thing I used yet. You will have my order before long for next crop."

Mr. J. J Cahoon, of Tyrrell county, says: "I have tried your steam ground oyster shell meal for my cotton this year. I left a space through the field where I used other fertilizers on each side I used the shell meal; where the shell was put is so much better that I will give ten dollars to any man that can't see the difference 1mile off and it is cheaper and will last longer and open early."

Mr. F. N. Hussey, of Gum Neck, says: "I have tried some of ground shell meal or lime on my corn and cotton and it proved far beyond my expectation."

PRICE ONLY $10 PER TON,

We are also prepared to grind corn with the cob. Write or call on the undersigned at Elizabeth City, N. C.

N. B. ZIMMERMAN & CO.

A GOLD WATCH AND $240.

Thats what every Agent receives who gets up a Club on our $1 per week plan.

Our 14 karet gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set, Ladies or Gents size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our agent at Durham, N. C, writes: "Our Jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the money."

One good reliable agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO.,
11-4, '91, 1yr. New York.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER DISEASE:
Loss of appetite; bad breath; bad taste in the mouth; tongue coated; pain under the shoulder-blade; in the back or side—often mistaken for rheumatism; sour stomach with flatulency and water-brash; indigestion; bowels lax and costive by turns; headache, with dull, heavy sensation; restlessness, with sensation of having left something undone which ought to have been done; fullness after eating; bad temper; blues; tired feeling; yellow appearance of skin and eyes; dizziness, etc.

Not all, but always some of these indicate want of action of the Liver. For

A Safe, Reliable Remedy

that can do no harm and has never been known to fail to do good,

Take Simmons Liver Regulator

—AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR—
Malaria, Bowel Complaint,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Constipation, Biliousness,
Kidney Affections, Jaundice,
Mental Depression, Colic.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

"I have been practicing medicine for twenty years and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectually move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system."

L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

ONLY GENUINE
Has our Z Stamp in red on front of wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, Pasquotank County. In the Superior Court

Henry Jordan and wife et als. vs. Robert Harvey et als.

Publication is hereby made for Victor Daughtery if living, or for his heirs-at-law if he be dead, whose residence is unknown after due diligence to discover the same, to be and appear before the clerk of the Superior Court of said county at the Court House in Elizabeth City on the 27th day of January A. D. 1892, and answer the complaint filed in said office asking for the sale and partition of land in which the said Victor is, or supposed to be, interested. Given under my hand and seal this December 12th, 1891.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court.

TO-DAY

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1892.

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1892.

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The undersigned, after thoroughly testing the superior merits of "The Trucker," "Slaughter House Phosphate" and "Hard Times Fertilizer," has taken an agency for their introduction and sale to truckers and farmers. They are just what are needed for the field crops of this section.

They Absolutely Have No Equal.

In addition to my own satisfactory testing I have any number of testimonials. I quote a few:

Mr. Geo. R. Dalby, of Bridgton Va, says: "This year I used "The Trucker" on Irish Potatoes. Commenced to *dig earlier than any of my neighbors*; beginning at 40 barrels to one planted, my yield was, at the end, 70 barrels to the barrel planted, estimating the whole crop, and 72½ barrels to the acre, average of the whole crop. Cost of fertilizers to the acre was $13.50."

Capt F. W. Mullin, of Plane View, Va, says. "I bought one ton of "Slaughter House Phosphate." The field I used it on was *very poor*, having been worked down by renting, as I have two farms. It would not bring a barrel of corn to the acre. I did not put over 50 or 60 pounds of fertilizer to an acre. This part of the field was worked for the last time and laid by before two acres of the field upon which I did not use the fertilizer was ready to be worked the first furrow. *I have made three times as much corn and fodder* as I would have done. *With all the drought not a blade of fodder fired.*"

For prices, etc, write or apply personally to

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

A. W. HAFF.

Successor to
Lanphear & Haff,
Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters
Etc., Etc:
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK.
North Carolina Shad a Specialty
No Agents.

A POPULAR FAMILY.

JENNIE: "How is it, Kate, that you always seem to 'catch on' to the last new thing? Do what I may, you always seem to get ahead of me."

KATE: "I don't know; I certainly do not make any exertion in that direction."

JENNIE: "Well, during the last few months, for example, you have taken up painting,

without any teacher; you came to the rescue when Miss Lefarge deserted her before class so suddenly, and certainly we are an improving in grace under your instruction; I heard you telling Tommy Eames last evening how his club mate mistaken in playing baseball; you seem to be up on all the latest 'fads,' and know just what to do under all circumstances; you entertain beautifully; and in the last month you have gained, so it both owings, you tell me, to your physical culture exercises. Where do you get all of your information from in this little out-of-the-way place—for you never go to the city."

KATE: "Why, Jennie, you will make me vain. I have only consciousness of information, but it is surprising how it moves us wanting, very seldom hear of anything new but what the next few days bring me full information on the subject. Magic? No! Magazines! And a great treasure it is to us all, for it really furnishes the reading for the whole household; father has given up his magazine that he has taken for years, as he says this one gives more and better information on the subjects of the day; and mother says that it is that that makes her such a famous housekeeper. In fact, we all agree that it is the only really FAMILY magazine published, as we have sent for samples of all of them, and find that one is all for mom, another all for women, and another for children only, while this one suits every one of us; so we only need to take one instead of several, and that is where the economy comes in, for it is only $2.00 a year. Perhaps you think I am too lavish in my praise; but I will let you see ours, or, better still, send 25 cents to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a sample copy, and I shall always consider that I have done you a great favor; and may be you will be cutting us out, as you say we have the reputation of being the best informed family in town. If that be so, it is Demorest's Family Magazine that does it."

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Horse Tail Tie

BEATS
Cleaning a Muddy Tail.
ALL POLISHED METAL.
LASTS FOREVER,
DOES NOT STRETCH OR SLIP,
DOES NOT STOP CIRCULATION.
Every Horse Owner Wants One
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It will pay you to get our prices and investigate this machine which is the latest embodiment of every desirable improvement. Simplest, most efficient and perfect attachments ever made. Correspondence invited. When at once to
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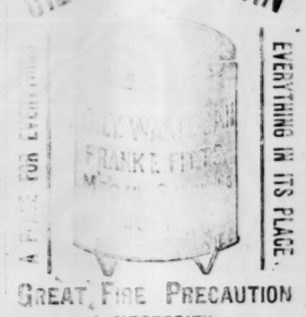

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A NECESSITY
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Frank E. Flitts M'f'g & Supply Co.,
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WHY? BECAUSE IT Always Works, Immense Light, Economical, Handsome, Durable, and is Perfect.
YOU MUST BUY ONE.
EVERY ONE GUARANTEED.
GOOD BUT CHEAP.

MEYROSE DOUBLE LIFT LAMP.
MEYROSE LAMP & MFG. CO.,
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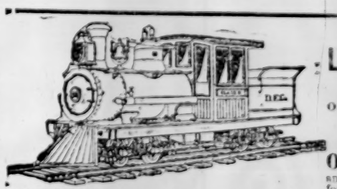
THREE Shades: White, Flesh, Brunette. POZZONI'S All Druggists and Fancy Stores. TINTS



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LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Secy, and D. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Jacob Salomonsky N. G., H. D. Hill, Sec'y, J. P. Sanders, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas r.

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary, I. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Bufkins. Sheriff, Thos. P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education, W. J. Griffin, E. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

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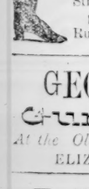

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Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

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Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street

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East Main Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

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DEALER IN COAL

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All Orders filled Promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C

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C. A. Snow & Co,

OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,

Washington, D C

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, December 16, 1891.

☞ The cotton picking is about over

☞ The venerable Mi ls H. Eure, of Gates county, died on the 1st inst.

☞ The stockholders of the Murfreesboro Fair have decided to have the land divided into lots and sold.

☞ The country roads have been in a bad condition. The time has come when more special attention must be paid to them.

☞ Josiah Gregory, a worthy young man of South Mills, attending Wake Forest College, died on the 1st inst. His remains were brought home for interment.

☞ Dr. Adolph Weisel, formerly of this city and brother to Mr. Moses Weisel, died at Norfolk on the 11th inst. His age was 33 years. He was buried in the Hebrew Cemetery at Norfolk on Sunday.

☞ On the 9th inst, at the residence of D. S Copeland near Belvidere, his two daughters Miss Delphine M. and Miss Sarah M., were married to T. and J. F. Hollowell (brothers) of Woodland, Northampton county.

☞ The Norfolk and Southern Railroad has been in operation now well on to twelve years. In all that time not a single accident has happened to any passenger. Few roads have a better record in that particular.

☞ The Washington *Gazette* speaks in terms of praise of the new, convenient and handsome Office just fitted up by Postmaster G. E. Buckman of that town. He is evidently the right man in the right place.

☞ Can any of those who advocated the Lucas-Oyster law inform the public how many and who have been benefited by it? On the other hand, it is a fact that it is operating adversely to the best interests of the people. It must be repealed and a common sense law substituted.

☞ The Blue Fish catches on our coast was never so large as this season. The quantity brought here every day and shipped by rail is immense. Over twenty car loads left on Saturday, and they still go! They are sent to many points, including the central and western parts of this State.

☞ According to announcement, the Farmers' Alliance speakers came and spoke here on Saturday. The farmers appeared to feel it more to their interest to utilize the good weather by staying in their fields than to attend the meeting, as the audience numbered only about 60. But there was some good speaking.

☞ It has been and is being demonstrated that the most of the land in this section can be increased in fertility so as to produce more than double in crop yield. As proof, see what Capt. Samuel Waters, George D. Pool, Arthur Pritchard and O. F. Baxter jr, are doing. The lessons they are teaching our farmers will prove of incalculable value.

☞ The CAROLINIAN hears complaints from farmers about the trouble in securing efficient labor. This trouble will continue to exist to a greater or less degree. When the land is divided into smaller tracts, and each farmer cultivating only what he and his home force can properly tend, the remedy will appear.

☞ Capt. Wm. H. Lyon has called the attention of the CAROLINIAN to a few items which are of local interest: The Hotel, the Court House and the Baptist Church are the third of each built on their present sites within his recollection. As to the Hotel, the first was the "Mansion House" kept by Neddy Mason; it was burned down. Then the "Leigh House" was built, which was destroyed during the war. The present one, the "Albemarle House," was erected in 1871.

☞ It is with a feeling of sadness that we announce the sudden death of our friend Mr. Stephen D. Scott, which occurred at his home in this county on Sunday evening. The trouble was heart disease from which he has suffered for several years. He was in town on Saturday, apparently in usual health. Mr. Scott was well known in this county, was an industrious and successful farmer, a good citizen and a worthy man. His age was about 62 years. The CAROLINIAN most sincerely condoles with the bereaved family.

☞ The CAROLINIAN always respects a man who has the courage of his convictions. Among its patrons are many who do not agree with it politically. Their environments have been such as to make them what they are. Having been born Democrats, rocked in Democratic cradles and schooled in the Democratic faith it is not at all strange that they have grown up to think Democracy is right. The CAROLINIAN has no quarrel with them for that. While believing that they are in political error, it concedes to them exactly what it claims for itself—the untrammeled right of opinion. Abuse, because of a difference in politics, is all wrong. The CAROLINIAN never indulges in it.

☞ Our Washington correspondent furnishes a specially interesting letter this week. Read it.

—Christmas gifts bought from us will make the day long remembered. Robinson & Co.

☞ In reply to "Querist" the CAROLINIAN will state that the next Republican National Convention will consist of 892 members.

—The right goods for presents at the right time and at right prices at Robinson & Co's.

☞ A Pantego correspondent informs the CAROLINIAN that during the present season some 35 bears have been trapped and shot in that part of Beaufort county.

—A careful comparison is all that Fowler & Co ask of their goods and prices

☞ There is a difference between being dissatisfied and unsatisfied. Have you ever thought of it? With the latter feeling you are more apt to find your way forward to something nobler and better.

—Headquarters for fine and cheap Xmas presents at P. W. Melick's, and don't fail to see them.

☞ The women, who are now doing their Christmas shopping, are experiencing a practical realization of what the "McKinley prices" really are. Never have they found holiday, aye, *all* kinds of goods so cheap.

—Fowler & Co mean business ALL THE TIME and propose to merit your patronage.

☞ The Pitts Chapel A. M. E. Zion Church, about five miles South of Elizabeth City, was dedicated on Sunday. The sermon was preached by Bishop Hood, who was assisted in the services by several other ministers.

—Big shoes, little shoes, high grade shoes, low grade shoes, almost anything in the shoe line at Fowler & Co's.

☞ Is there anybody of such a pessimistic disposition as to find fault with such weather as the early winter has given us the past week? If there were an "Indian winter" corresponding to our Indian summer we should have no hesitation in saying that we have been enjoying it

—Sweeten the holidays with our candies Robinson & Co.

☞ A patron who happened to be on the "arrears" list, on making his remittance, writes:

I thank you for your general reminder in your last issue. Being one of the 'delinquents" through pure neglect, and not wishing to miss a single copy of the paper, I enclose the amount due and add for another year. I cannot do without the CAROLINIAN.

Others have likewise responded. Thanks. Who next?

—Don't forget Fowler & Co when you want to buy a Trunk. You will feel bad over it if you do.

☞ How true it is that "the little things" count. Think of it. The misplacement of a figure will derange the most systematic set of books; a comma placed before or after a cipher will change mathematical results of tremendous proportions; a single vote may elect an Assemblyman whose single vote may be the deciding factor in the election of a United States Senator, whose single aye or nay may determine the adoption or upsetting of a measure of legislation Illustrations could be extended indefinitely as to how much in this world hinges upon "little things."

—Fowler & Co are ready for the fall trade—an immense stock.

—Economical and effective Christmas presents at Robinson & Co's.

LOCAL MENTION

Move on!—It isn't the 'coming man' but the *going* one that "gets" there.—There was an oyster festival at the Aydlett Building, on Water street, last Wednesday night, for the benefit of the Baptist Church.—White shad and herring are putting in an appearance at our market. It is unusually early for both.—The neatly laid out grounds about the railroad depot are being planted with shrubbery, evergreens, etc.—The holiday "funnicalities" at Melick's, on Water street, are drawing crowds of young folks.—Mrs. N. R. Zimmerman, who attended as a delegate the World's Womens' Christian Temperance Union Convention at Boston, and visited other points in Massachusetts, has returned.—Inspector of Hulls J. F. Milligan and of Boilers P. O. Sullivan, called and paid their respects to the CAROLINIAN on Wednesday.—

The good old time is coming when
The fattened gobbler and the hen
Will be killed and eat by hungry men.

—There was a hop enjoyed by the young people at the Albemarle House the other night.—Those entitled to State Confederate pensions can obtain their warrants by calling on Register Culpepper.—The Cotton gin is now running only on about half time. The season is nearly over.—According to the good book, those "who sow mischief reap the same." Beware!—The apparatus for heating the Baptist Church is now in complete working order and use.—There was a sugar-pulling party at the residence of Rev. Dr. F. H. Johnston on Thursday night.—Mr. C. H. Waite, General Manager of the "Consolidated Beneficial and Building Association of Norfolk," was in the city on Friday and contranted with E. W. Dozier to put up a house on Pennsylvania Avenue for Messrs. Lane and David Simons, members of the Association.—A party of young Nimrods went gunning the other pay. From accounts they did no damage to themselves or the birds either.—Silly billy *talk* amounts to very little. Its action that counts.—

What a great pity that in our city
Up town and down can't agree.
If they'd but unite in a PROGRESS fight
How much better it would be!

—Attention is called to the new advertisement of Robinson & Co.—The hard rubs of the world are what makes a man bright.—In driving a bargain you frequently "split the difference."—Said a prominent advertiser, "Put my advertisement in a paper that reaches the homes and it will pay every time." The CAROLINIAN reaches them in this locality.—The holiday trade is on, and is getting lively. The stores are thronged with people.—More new houses starting. The demand for them continues.—Expecting trouble is worse than having had it.—Talking about money, our Young Man says. It is hard to get, easy to spend, awkward to borrow and unpleasant to lend. That's about the size of it.—How wonderfully the appearance of the Cemetery has been changed and improved. The ladies, under whose judicious and discerning supervision the work has been done, deserve the hearty thanks and cordial approbation of the public for the earnest interest they have manifested and the persistent efforts they have made. —The Versifier writes:

"She is painting, she is painting,
And her friends grow pale and thin
For fear she'll send them
Holly hocks of mullein stocks,
Or jabber wocks or painted plagues
When Christmas time comes in."

—The hotel registers show an increase of travel.—"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home," and there is no paper like a home paper, especially when it gives the news as does the CAROLINIAN.—N. R. Zimmerman & Co., in another column, invite the attention of farmers to the Steam Oyster Shell Meal they are preparing, as well as to the testimonials of its efficacy for field crops.—Col. Charles Guirkin, who has been spending several weeks visiting friends in New Bedford, Massachusetts, returned on Saturday. While absent he consulted a noted specialist in relation to his eyes, and his sight is improving under the treatment prescribed.—Rev. L. L. Williams and wife have returned from their visit to Alexandria, Va.—The weather being lovely, there was a good attendance at the several Churches on Sunday, and really excellent sermons were delivered at all of them.—The uppermost wonder and wish of all the little folks now is: What will my Christmas present be? Please Santa Claus, be good to me,

—Mrs. W. W. Griffin, after several weeks absence at Baltimore, has returned.—The Listener heard an animated discussion the other day between a straight out Democrat and a member of the Alliance, and thinks the latter got the advantage.—Rev. J. F. Love, of Rocky Mount, occupied the pulpit of the Baptist Church on Sunday morning. His sermon was a capital one. He is a son of our townsman Mr. David Love. On Sunday night the pastor, Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, delivered a discourse on 'The Hand," which in words and application were felicitously appropriate.—Mr. David M. Simons, Train Dispatcher at Berkley, spent the Sabbath with his parents here. He gave the CAROLINIAN a call.—Col. W. C. Davis was the recipient the other day, by express, of a silver headed cane with the initials "K to D" engraved on it, all charges paid. It was from his friend Capt. Kelly, from New York. It is always pleasant to be remembered.—Rev. E. P. Wilson preached powerful sermons Sunday morning and night at the Methodist Church. He is one of the ablest ministers in the Conference. —In order to meet the largely increased demand for fish boxes the mill of Kramer Bros. & Co., is now running night and day.—T. A. Commander & Son are puting a new engine in their mill near Griffin's mill.—See Card of Joseph Pritchard, House Mover and Contractor.—There was a collection taken up at the Baptist Church on Sunday night, amounting to $395, to meet the second payment on the heaters. —Mr W. N. Gregory, of South Mills has moved here, occupying a new building he has had built on Pwrse street—Miss Lizzie Etheridge, of Gates, is visiting Miss Lillie Grandy on Ehringhaus street.—Misses Sadie and Ida Nicholson, of Richmond, Ind, and Miss Ella Nicholson, of Baltimore, are visiting friends here.—Dr F. N. Mullan, of South Mills, was in the city on Monday.—Oh, the toothsome bluefish. Never so many in the market before.—Annie Brothers, Annie Upton, Lenora Belanga, Mae Wood, Sadie Jennings Kate Eagle, Lelia Hood, Robert P. Jenkins, Kathie Greenleaf, D. W. Morgan, Maggie Bell and Dennis Harris are reported on the Honor Roll at the Academy.—The remodeling of the Railroad Freight Depot now going on under the supervision of Mr. P. S. Shipp is going to make it a handsome building.—Hon T. G. Skinner, of Hertford, was in the city on yesterday.—That blue fish sent the editor by Mr. W. J. Tate, of Kitty Hawk, was a really fine one Many thanks.—Dr. J. H. Manly, at one time pastor of the colored Methodist Church here, called yesterday. He is now stationed at Knoxville, Tenn' —Mr. E. Gardenier, of the Empire State, is here on his annual visit He gave the CAROLINIAN a call yesterday.—No decision has yet been rendered by Judge Brown in the injunction case.—Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, of New York, and Capt. R. Glover, of Baltimore, were in the city yesterday.

I cheerfully recommend Salvation for chilblains and sprains. We have tested it at home for these troubles, and three applications gave entire relief in each case. It is the boss liniment. J. J. NORFOLK, 60 Charles St, Balt, Md.

Common sense. For all cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, etc, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

RESOLUTIONS: At a meeting of the Elizabeth City Baptist Church the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes:

WHEREAS, God in His all-wise Providence has seen best to take from our midst our young friend and Sunday School scholar, Mattie West, be it

Resolved, 1. That while we deplore the untimely death of our sister just entering young womanhood with so much promise of future usefulness, we bow in humble submission to the will of our Father who "doeth all things well," and for the good of His people.

2. That in her death the Elizabeth City Baptist Sunday School has lost a faithful Christian scholar; her companions a kind friend; and her kindred a loving daughter, neice and relative.

3. That we tender our sincere sympathy to her family and friends in their great bereavement.

Delays are dangerous. Take Simmons Liver Regulator in time for dyspepsia, biliousness and all diseases of the liver.

Always at the Front.

We have received a copy of the handsomely illustrated prospectus for 1892 issued by the Detroit Free Press. The achievements of this famous paper in the past has been great, but if its promises for the future are to be fulfilled—and there certainly is no reason to expect the contrary—the Detroit Free Press will in 1892 be, as its publishers confidently claim, the most entertaining and instructive paper published, giving additional pleasure to its thousands of old subscribers and fresh enjoyment to the many thousand new ones that its merits deserve, Its list of contributors for 1892 includes many of the most famous names in American literary and public life, and most of the articles to be published are of unusual importance and interest, presenting a splendid array of valuable features in addition to the inimitable work done by its own staff of bright and famous writers. The publishers of The Free Press will mail copies of the paper and prospectus to all applicants.

Health is wealth. Take Simmons Liver Regulator for all sickness caused by impure liver.

$3.25 FOR ONE DOLLAR.—The publishers of *Frank Leslie's Weekly* have made a hit. They have made a complete innovation in publishing a monthly and colored frontispiece besides giving two pages extra to children. The first issue of each month of Frank Leslie's Weekly will be sent to a subscriber on receipt of $1. But the novelty does not end there and the publishers will also give to every subscriber an order on Peter Henderson & Co, good until June 1, 1892, for four rose or chrysanthemum plants or 25 packets of choice flower seeds. Either of these three collections is catalogued in Peter Henderson & Co's book for $1.25. The subscriber will also receive a graphological chart worth $1.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, Price 50c and $1 per bottle at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

To enjoy life stimulate digestion and regulate the bowels. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in Effect June 1st, 1891.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City at 11.30 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.30 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9.00 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer Lines, and at Edenton with Steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers. Transfer steamer to Mackey's Ferry, then by N. & S. R. R. to Roper, Pantego and Belle Haven; connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Bay River, South Creek, &c

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant Steamer NANSE leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M, for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro, &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board Steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City,

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R. (President street station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station; New York by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 77 North River.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va,

M. K. KING, General Manager. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt

Norfolk and North Carolina CANAL COMPANY.

S. W. GARY, Superintendant.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 10½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

Hotels.

New Albemarle House,

F. M. GRICE, PROP.

Corner Main and Road Sts,

Elizabeth City, N C.

First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights. Free Bus.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 Per Day.

HOTEL MERRIAM.

WATER STREET,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

SITUATED IN THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY.

J. E. MERRIAM, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL.

HERTFORD, N. C.

Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.

Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel

Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests, Table well supplied, Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public.

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers

Terms Reasonable.

J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor

☞ A full supply of Metalic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLER,
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

JOHNNIE

Will they go? Well, I should say so! You could not hold the bargains with a two-inch rope. Should you make a visit to our store and

- GET YOUR -

eyes on the wonderful bargains there offered you will without delay pull —not a

- - - GUN - - -

but your pocket book and go home loaded down with the purest and best goods the market affords. Call and see how it works.

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Queensware, Paints, Oil, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, &c &c.

ROBINSON & CO.

Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N. C.

ELIZABETH CITY CRYSTAL ICE COMPANY.

Flora & Brockett, Proprietors.

PURE ICE IN 200 POUND BLOCKS AT Wholesale and Retail,

Cheaper and better than river or pond ice.

Nothing equal to it for the household

Or for Fish Oysters, &c.

Quotations cheerfully given. Special prices for fifty or more tons.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

J. B. FLORA. JAS. G MORRISETTE.

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months. Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.

Here's Food for Thought

in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you

To Examine Our Stock of

Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery Paints, Oils, Lead' Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery, Hay Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.

Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed. { J. B. FLORA & CO

New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

The Largest Stock of Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes

Ever Shown in Elizabeth City,

Are now open for your examination at

Fowler & Co's.

—With prices to please both at—

Wholesale and Retail.

NOTICE THIS!

And after you read this advertisement call at my store and examine my stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES and HATS.

&c., &c, and if you see my goods

you will be sure to make a purchase that will please you and make you a customer ever afterwards. Call and look at my stock.

R. SALOMONSKY.

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ Oh my! Have you seen the new **Mather Fastening Kid Gloves?** No buttons! No hooks! and so convenient. Every pair warranted. They are for sale by Salamonsky.

I PAY FOR THIS SPACE

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,

Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.

Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

THE BEST PEOPLE

are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them. Once one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All thinking people are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a high grade of quality.

MOSES WEISEL.

WATER ST, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

Furniture, Wares and Stationery.

☞ **I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of**

Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.

Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low.

—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—

P. W. MELICK,

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

CHARLES FREDERICK CRISP.

Sketch of the Career of the New Speaker of the House.

CONGRESSMAN CRISP, OF GEORGIA.

The caucus of Democratic Congressmen held in the Chamber of the House of Representatives at Washington after a two days' contest nominated Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, for Speaker, on the thirtieth ballot. On the final ballot he received 119 votes, 114 being necessary for a choice, as against 107 for Mr. Mills, of Texas, four for Mr. Springer, of Illinois, and one for Stevens, of Massachusetts. The result was made possible by the withdrawal of Candidate McMillin, of Tennessee. Mr. Springer added his votes to the Crisp column. So did Mr. Hatch, of Missouri.

Charles Frederick Crisp was born on January 29, 1845, in Sheffield, England, where his parents, who were actors, had gone on a visit from the United States. He was brought to this country by his parents in the year of his birth. He received a common-school education in Savannah and Macon, Ga. He entered the Confederate Army in May, 1861, serving as a lieutenant in the 10th Virginia until May 12, 1864, when he became a prisoner of war. Upon his release from Fort Delaware in June, 1865, he joined his parents at Ellaville, Schley County, Ga. He read law in Americus, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He began the practice of law in Ellaville, Ga. In 1872 he was appointed Solicitor-General of the Southwestern Judicial Circuit of Georgia, and in 1874 he was reappointed for a term of four years. Since 1873 he has made his home at Americus. In June, 1877, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court for the Southwestern Circuit, and in 1878 he was elected by the General Assembly to the same office. In 1880 he was re-elected for four years, but he resigned in 1882 to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress, and was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress. In 1883 he was President of the Democratic State Convention.

Mr. Crisp was reelected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses. He has been one of the most faithful and persistent workers in Congress, being hardly ever absent from his seat. Mr. Crisp has served on several important committees in the House, including those on Elections (of which he was Chairman in the Fiftieth Congress), Commerce, Manufactures and Pacific Railroads. He has taken an active part in the debates in the House.

Mr. Crisp has a clear complexion, blue eyes, a straight, well formed nose and brown mustache. His head is bald and his manners are refined and aggressive.

THREE FATAL FIRES.

Four Firemen, Six Working Girls, and a Business Man Killed.

A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., says: In a series of fires on West Main street eleven lives have been lost, nearly $500,000 worth of property destroyed, and several singular accidents occurred. In the early evening the store and stock of the Boone Paper Company was destroyed, entailing a loss of $85,000. At 2:35 o'clock that morning an explosion occurred in the adjoining building occupied by Bamberger, Strong & Co. The shaky walls crumbled, and before it was subdued the stores of Bamberger, Strong & Co., Wilson & Co., Johanbocke & Sons, and Miller, Woolfolk, Payne & Co. had been gutted. At least four men were buried under falling walls, all book and ladder men. Four others are badly hurt. The dead firemen are William Moore, William Davis, Samuel Baker and Tony Schlicht.

At 8 o'clock another fatal fire began. It was in F. A. Menn & Co.'s wholesale candy and fireworks house, a square above the Boone Paper Company's building. Forty girls were at work wrapping candy on the fourth floor. The fire was out at 11 o'clock, and the work of taking out the bodies began. The bodies of six girls were soon taken out, burned beyond identification. G. T. Menn, brother of the senior member of the firm, was supposed to have been burned to death. The fire cut off escape by the stairway leading to the fourth floor, where the girls were at work, and many jumped from the windows to a second story projection and escaped with broken limbs and bruised bodies.

To add to the casualities and the confusion Major Hughes, Chief of the Fire Department, was hurt in an accident early in the morning. He and Henry Weatherford, his assistant, started up Market street. They got on the wrong side of the street. The salvage corps wagon ran into their buggy and ran over them. The buggy was smashed and the salvage horses trampled on both Chief Hughes and Weatherford. While on the way to the fire No. 13 Engine ran into the curb at Twelfth street and Broadway, throwing off Engineer Nuttall, hurting his back and crippling him for life. Pat Shea, a member of No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company, was at work on the building occupied by Frank A. Menn & Co. He started to fall, but grabbed at the broken skylight. He saved himself from probably a fatal plunge, but nearly severed his hand from his arm at the wrist.

The Failure

Of the kidneys and liver to properly remove the lactic or uric acid from the system, results in

Rheumatism

This acid accumulates in the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and causes inflammation and the terrible pains and aches, which are more agonizing every time a movement is made.

The Way to Cure

Rheumatism is to purify the blood. And to do this take the best blood purifier.

Brief, but Important

In the following few lines, Mr. G. S. Freeman, proprietor of the Ball House, Fremont, Ohio, says a great deal.

"I took five and one-half bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and it cured my rheumatism of 25 years' standing." G. S. Freeman, Fremont, Ohio.

DONALD KENNEDY,

Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep-Seated Ulcers of **40** years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price, $1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the United States and Canada.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE.

CATARRH

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The reports of the heads of the several executive departments, required by law to be submitted to me, which are herewith transmitted, and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General, made directly to Congress, furnish a comprehensive view of the administrative work of the last fiscal year relating to internal affairs.

It would be of great advantage if these reports could have an attentive perusal by every member of Congress and by all who take an interest in public affairs. Such a perusal could not fail to excite a higher appreciation of the vast labor and conscientious effort which are given to the conduct of our civil administration.

The work of the State Department during the last year has been characterized by an unusual number of important negotiations and by diplomatic results of a notable and highly beneficial character. Among these are the reciprocal trade arrangements which have been concluded, in the exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Tariff law, with the republic of Brazil, with Spain for its West Indian possessions, and with San Domingo. Like negotiations with other countries have been much advanced, and it is hoped that before the close of the year further definite trade arrangements of great value will be concluded.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

In view of the reports which had been received as to the diminution of the seal herds in the Behring Sea, I deemed it wise to propose to Her Majesty's Government in February last that an agreement for a closed season should be made, pending the negotiations for arbitration which then seemed to be approaching a favorable conclusion. After much correspondence and delays, for which this Government was not responsible, an agreement was reached and signed on June 15 by which Great Britain undertook, from that date and until May 1, 1892, to prohibit the killing by her subjects of seals in the Behring Sea, and the Government of the United States during the same period to enforce its existing prohibition against pelagic sealing and to limit the catch by the Fur Seal Company upon the islands to 7500 skins. If this agreement could have been reached earlier, in response to the courteous endeavors of this Government, it would have been more effective, but, coming even as late as it did, it unquestionably resulted in greatly diminishing the destruction of the seals by the Canadian sealers.

In my last annual message I stated that the basis of arbitration proposed by Her Majesty's Government for the adjustment of the long-pending controversy as to the seal fisheries was not acceptable. I am glad now to be able to announce that terms satisfactory to this Government have been agreed upon and that an agreement as to the arbitrators is all that is necessary to the completion of the convention. In view of the advanced position which this Government has taken upon the subject of international arbitration, this renewed expression of our adherence to this method for the settlement of disputes such as has arisen in the Behring Sea will, I doubt not, meet with the concurrence of Congress.

Provision should be made for a joint demarcation of the frontier line between Canada and the United States wherever required by the increasing border settlements, and especially for the exact location of the water boundary in the straits and rivers.

AMERICAN PORK IN EUROPE.

The law of the last Congress providing a system of inspection for our meats intended for export and clothing the President with power to exclude foreign products from our market in case the country sending them should perpetuate unjust discriminations against any product of the United States, placed this Government in a position to effectively urge the removal of such discriminations against our meats. It is gratifying to be able to state that Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria and France, in the order named, have opened their ports to inspected American pork products. The removal of these restrictions in every instance was asked for and given solely upon the ground that our food had now provided a meat inspection that should be accepted as adequate to the complete removal of the dangers, real or fancied, which had been previously urged. The State Department, our Ministers abroad and the Secretary of Agriculture have co-operated with unflagging and intelligent zeal for the accomplishment of this great result. The outlines of an agreement have been reached with Germany, looking to equitable trade concessions in consideration of the continued free importation of her sugars, but the time has not yet arrived when the correspondence can be submitted to Congress.

THE NEW ORLEANS LYNCHING.

The lynching at New Orleans in March last of eleven men of Italian nativity by a mob of citizens was a most deplorable and discreditable incident. It did not, however, have its origin in any general animosity to the Italian people nor in any disrespect to the Government of Italy, with which our relations were of the most friendly character. The fury of the mob was directed against these men as the supposed participants or accessories in the murder of a city officer. I do not allude to this as mitigating in any degree this offense against law and humanity, but only as affecting the international questions which grew out of it. It was at once represented by the Italian Minister that several of those whose lives had been taken by the mob were Italian subjects, and a demand was made for the punishment of the participants and for an indemnity to the families of those who were killed. It is to be regretted that the manner in which these claims were presented was not such as to promote a calm discussion of the questions involved; but this may well be attributed to the excitement and indignation which the crime naturally evoked. The views of this Government as to its obligations to foreigners domiciled here were fully stated in the correspondence, as well as its purpose to make an investigation of the affair with a view to determine whether there were present any circumstances that could, under such rules of duty as we had indicated, create an obligation upon the United States. The temporary absence of a Minister Plenipotentiary of Italy at this Capital has retarded the further correspondence, but it is not doubted that a friendly conclusion is attainable.

Some suggestion is growing out of this unhappy incident are worthy the attention of Congress. It would, I believe, be entirely competent for Congress to make offenses against the treaty right of foreigners domiciled in the United States cognizable in the Federal courts. This has not, however, been done, and the Federal officers and courts have no power in such cases to intervene either for the protection of a foreign citizen or for the punishment of his slayers. It seems to me to follow in this state of the law that the officers of the State charged with police and judicial powers over such cases must, in the consideration of international questions growing out of such incidents, be regarded in such sense as Federal agents as to make this Government answerable for their acts in cases where it would be answerable if the United States had used its constitutional power to define and punish crimes against treaty rights.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHILI.

The civil war in Chili, which began in January last, was continued, but fortunately with infrequent and not important armed collisions, until August 28, when the Congressional forces landed near Valparaiso, and after a bloody engagement captured that city. President Balmaceda at once recognized that his cause was lost, and a provisional government was speedily established by the victorious party. Our Minister was promptly directed to recognize and put himself in communication with this Government so soon as it should have established its de facto character, which was done. During the pendency of this civil conquest frequent direct appeals were made to this Government to extend belligerent rights to the insurgents and to give audience to their representatives. This was declined, and that policy was pursued throughout, which this Government, when wrenched by civil war, so strenuously insisted upon on the part of European nations.

No official complaint of the conduct of our Minister or of our naval officers during the struggle has been presented to this Government, and it is a matter of regret that so many of our own people should have given ear to unofficial charges and complaints that manifestly had their origin in rival interests and in a wish to pervert the relations of the United States with Chili.

THE VALPARAISO INCIDENT.

On the 16th of October an event occurred in Valparaiso so serious and tragic in its circumstances and results as to very justly excite the indignation of our people and to call for prompt and decided action on the part of this Government. A considerable number of the sailors of the United States steamship Baltimore, then in the harbor of Valparaiso, being upon shore-leave and unarmed, were assaulted by armed men nearly simultaneously in different localities in the city. One petty officer was killed outright and seven or eight seamen were seriously wounded, one of whom has since died. So savage and brutal was the assault that several of our sailors received more than two, and one as many as eighteen, stab wounds. An investigation of the affair was promptly made by a board of officers of the Baltimore, and their report shows that these assaults were unprovoked, that our men were conducting themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner, and that some of the police of the city took part in the assault and used their weapons with fatal effect, while a few others with some well disposed citizens endeavored to protect our men. Thirty-six of our sailors were arrested, and some of them, while being taken to prison, were cruelly beaten and maltreated. The fact that they were all discharged, no criminal charge being lodged against any one of them, shows very clearly that they were innocent of any breach of the peace.

So far as I have yet been able to learn no other explanation of this bloody work has been suggested than that it had its origin in hostility to these men as sailors of the United States, wearing the uniform of their Government, and not in any individual act or personal animosity. The attention of the Chilian Government was at once called to this affair, and a statement of the facts obtained by the investigation we had conducted was submitted, accompanied by a request to be advised of any other or qualifying facts in the possession of the Chilian Government that might tend to relieve this affair of the appearance of an insult to this Government. The Chilian Government was also advised that if such qualifying facts did not exist this Government would confidently expect full and prompt reparation.

It is to be regretted that the reply of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government was couched in an offensive tone. To this no response has been made. This Government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso. It is reported unofficially that the investigation is about completed, and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this Government, together with some adequate and satisfactory response to the note by which the attention of Chili was called to this incident. If these just expectations should be disappointed, or further needless delay intervene, I will, by a special message, bring this matter again to the attention of Congress for such action as may be necessary. The entire correspondence with the Government of Chili will at an early date be submitted to Congress.

THE CHINESE QUESTIONS.

The late outbreak against foreigners in various parts of the Chinese Empire has been a cause of deep concern in view of the numerous establishments of our citizens in the interior of that country. This Government can do no less than insist upon a continuance of the protective and peculiarly measures which the Chinese Government has heretofore applied. No effort will be omitted to protect our citizens peaceably sojourning in China, but recent unofficial information indicates that what was at first regarded as an outbreak of mob violence against foreigners has assumed the larger form of an insurrection against public order.

The Chinese Government has declined to receive Mr. Blair as the Minister of the United States on the ground that, as a participant, while a Senator, in the enactment of the existing legislation against the introduction of Chinese laborers, he has become unfriendly and objectionable to China. I have felt constrained to point out to the Chinese Government the untenableness of this position, which seems to rest as much on the unacceptability of our legislation as on that of the person chosen, and which, if admitted, would practically debar the selection of any representative so long as the existing laws remain in force.

A SPANISH WORLD'S FAIR.

The United States has been invited to participate in an Exposition at Madrid to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. It will open September 12, 1892, and close December 31.

RUSSIAN HARSHNESS TO HEBREWS.

This Government has protested in seriousness but friendliness to the Czar against harsh measures towards the Hebrew population of Russia and their banishment from that Empire.

THE TARIFF LAW.

The general interest in the operations of the Treasury Department has been much augmented during the last year by reason of the conflicting predictions which accompanied and followed the tariff and other legislation of the last Congress affecting the revenues, as to the results of this legislation upon the Treasury and upon the country.

There is certainly nothing in the condition of trade, foreign or domestic, there is certainly nothing in the condition of our people of any class to suggest that the existing tariff and revenue legislation bears oppressively upon the people or retards the commercial development of the nation. It may be argued that our condition would be better if our tariff legislation were upon a free trade basis; but it cannot be denied that all the conditions of prosperity and of general contentment are present in a larger degree than ever before in our history, and that, too, just when it was prophesied they would be in the worse state. Agitation for radical changes in tariff and financial legislation cannot help, but may seriously impede, business, to the prosperity of which some degree of stability in legislation is essential.

I think there are conclusive evidences that the new tariff has created several great industries which will, within a few years, give employment to several hundred thousand American working men and women. In view of the somewhat overcrowded condition of the labor market of the United States, every patriotic citizen should rejoice at such a result.

FREE COINAGE WOULD MEAN DISASTER.

I am still of the opinion that the free coinage of silver under existing conditions would disastrously affect our business interests at home and abroad. We could not hope to maintain an equality in the purchasing power of the gold and silver dollar in our own markets, and in foreign trade the stamp gives no added value to the bullion contained in coins. The producers of the country, its farmers and laborers, have the highest interest that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government shall be as good as any other. If there is one less valuable than another its sure and constant errand will be to pay them for their toil and for their crops. The money-lender will protect himself by stipulating for payment in gold, but the laborer has never been able to do that. To place business upon a silver basis would mean a sudden and severe contraction of the currency, by the withdrawal of gold and gold notes, and such an unsettling of all values as would produce a commercial panic. I cannot believe that a people so strong and prosperous as ours will promote such a policy.

BIMETALLISM THE OBJECT.

The producers of silver are entitled to just consideration, but they should not forget that the Government is now buying and putting out of the market what is the equivalent of the entire product of our silver mines. This is more than they themselves thought of asking two years ago. I believe it is the earnest desire of a great majority of the people, as it is mine, that a full coin use shall be made of silver just as soon as the co-operation of other nations can be secured and a ratio fixed that will give circulation equally to gold and silver. The business of the world requires the use of both metals; but I do not see any prospect of gain, but much of loss, by giving up the present system, in which a full use is made of gold, and a large use of silver, for one in which silver alone will circulate. Such an event would be at once fatal to the further progress of the silver movement. Bimetallism is the desire of end, and the true friends of silver will be careful not to overrun the goal and bring in silver monometallism, with its necessary attendants, the loss of our gold to Europe and the relief of the pressure there for a larger currency. I have endeavored, by the use of official and unofficial agencies, to keep a close observation of the state of public sentiment in Europe upon this question, and have not found it to be such as to justify me in proposing an international conference. There is, however, I am sure, a growing sentiment in Europe in favor of a larger use of silver, and I know of no more effectual way of promoting this sentiment than by accumulating gold here. A scarcity of gold in the European reserves would be the most persuasive argument for the use of silver.

DISPOSAL OF THE SURPLUS.

The presence of a large cash surplus in the Treasury has for many years been the subject of much unfavorable criticism and has furnished an argument to those who have desired to place the tariff upon a purely revenue basis. It was agreed by all that the withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of money was an embarrassment to the business of the country and made necessary the intervention of the Department at frequent intervals, to relieve threatened monetary panics. The surplus on March 1, 1889, was $183,827,190.29. The policy of applying this surplus to the redemption of the interest-bearing securities of the United States was thought to be preferable to that of depositing it without interest in selected National banks. There have been redeemed since the date last mentioned of interest-bearing securities $259,079,350, resulting in a reduction of the annual interest of $11,684,675. The money which had been deposited in banks without interest has been gradually withdrawn and used in the redemption of bonds.

The result of this policy, of this silver legislation, and of the refunding of the 4½ per cent. bonds has been a large increase of the money in circulation. At the date last named the circulation was $1,404,205,893, or $25.03 per capita, while on the 1st day of December, 1890, it had increased to $1,577,-262,070, or 24.38 per capita. The Secretary of the Treasury to the holders of the 4½ per cent. bonds to extend the time of redemption, at the option of the Government, at an interest of 2 per cent, was accepted by the holders of about one-half the amount, and the unextended bonds are being redeemed on presentation.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Progress has been made in securing sites for harbor defenses and in the manufacture of guns for their armament. The Secretary's recommendation for a three-battalion formation of infantry regiments is concurred in, as is that for the adoption of smokeless powder. Seven companies of Indians have been enlisted, and seven more are being formed.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Revenues of the Posoffice Department have increased over $5,000,000. Estimates for 1893 show an anticipated surplus of receipts over expenses.

OUR NEW NAVY.

Four vessels, aggregating 11,000 tons, have been placed in commission during the year. Twenty-four more are in course of construction.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Solution of the problem of Governmental dealings with the Indians sought in legislation recommended, which shall have in view the making of the Indian into a citizen.

The Sioux outbreak will be made the subject of a special message.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN INCREASED.

Since March 4, 1889, about 23,000,000 acres have been separated from Indian reservations and added to the public domain for the use of those who desired to secure free homes under our beneficent laws. It is difficult to estimate the increase of wealth which will result from the conversion of these waste lands into farms, but it is more difficult to estimate the betterment which will result to the families that have found renewed hope and courage in the ownership of a home and the assurance of a comfortable subsistence under free and healthful conditions. It is also gratifying to be able to feel as we may, that this work has proceeded upon lines of justice towards the Indian, and that he may now, if he will, secure to himself the good influences of a settled habitation, the fruits of industry and the security of citizenship.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

The administration of the Pension Bureau has been characterized during the year by great diligence. The total number of pensioners upon the roll on the 30th day of June, 1891, was 676,169. There were allowed during the fiscal year ending at that time 250,-565 cases. Of this number, 102,357 were allowed under the law of June 27, 1890. The issuing of certificates has been proceeding at the rate of about 20,000 per month, about seventy-five per cent. of these being cases under the new law. The Commissioner expresses the opinion that he will be able to carefully adjudicate and allow 350,000 claims during the present fiscal year. The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1890-91 was $127,683,795.80, and the amount expended $118,530,749.25, leaving an unexpended surplus of $9,155,144.74.

The estimate for pension expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, is $144,-956,000, which, after careful examination of the subject, the Commissioner is of the opinion will be sufficient. While these disbursements to the disabled soldiers of the great civil war are large, they do not realize the exaggerated estimates of those who oppose this beneficent legislation. The Secretary of the Interior shows with great fulness the care that is taken to exclude fraudulent claims, and also the gratifying fact that the persons to whom these pensions are going are men who rendered, not slight, but substantial war service.

THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

The work of the Census Bureau is now far in advance and the great bulk of the enormous labor involved completed. It will be more strictly a statistical exhibit and less encumbered by essays than its immediate predecessors. The methods pursued have been fair, careful and intelligent, and have secured the approval of the statisticians who have followed them with a scientific and non-partisan interest. The appropriations necessary to the early completion and publication of the authorized volumes should be given in time to secure against delays, which increase the cost and at the same time diminish the value of the work.

AGRICULTURE.

If the establishment of the Department of Agriculture was regarded by any one as a mere concession to the unenlightened demand of a worthy class of people that impression has been most effectually removed by the great results already attained. Its home influence has been very great in disseminating agricultural and horticultural information; in stimulating and directing a further diversification of crops; in detecting and eradicating diseases of domestic animals; and, more than all, in the close and informal contact which it has established and maintains with the farmers and stock-raisers of the whole country. Every call for information has had prompt attention and every suggestion merited consideration. The scientific corps of the Department is of a high order and is pushing its investigations with method and enthusiasm.

The inspection by this Department of cattle and pork products intended for shipment abroad has been the basis of the success which has attended our efforts to secure the removal of the restrictions maintained by the European Governments.

For ten years protests and petitions upon this subject from the packers and stock-raisers of the United States have been directed against these restrictions, which so seriously limited our market and cut down the profits of the farm. It is a source of general congratulation that success has at last been attained, for the effects of an enlarged foreign market for these meats will be felt not only by the farmer, but in our public finances and in every branch of trade. It is particularly gratifying that the increased demand for food products, resulting from the removal of the restrictions upon our means and from the reciprocal trade arrangements to which I have referred, should have come at a time when the agricultural surplus is so large. Without the help thus derived lower prices would have prevailed. The Secretary of Agriculture estimates that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork products into Europe lost us a market for $20,000,000 worth of these products annually.

The grain crop of this year was the largest in our history, 50 per cent. greater than that of last year, and yet the new markets that have been opened and the larger demand resulting from short crops in Europe have sustained prices to such an extent that the enormous surplus of meats and breadstuffs will be marketed at good prices, bringing relief and prosperity to an industry that was much depressed. The value of the grain crop of the United States is estimated by the Secretary to be this year $500,000,000 more than last; of meats, one hundred and fifty millions more, and of all products of the farm, seven hundred millions more. It is not inappropriate, I think, here to suggest that our satisfaction in the contemplation of this marvellous addition to the national wealth is unclouded by any suspicion of the currency by which it is measured and in which the farmer is paid for the product of his fields.

The heads of the several Executive Departments have been directed to establish at once an efficiency record as the basis of a comparative rating of the clerks within the classified service, with a view to placing promotions therein upon the basis of merit. I am confident that such a record, fairly kept and open to the inspection of those interested, will powerfully stimulate the work of the Departments and will be accepted by all as placing the troublesome matter of promotions upon a just basis.

PROTECTING RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

I have twice before urgently called the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation for the protection of the lives of railroad employes, but nothing has yet been done. During the year ending June 30, 1890, 369 brakemen were killed and 7341 maimed while engaged in coupling cars. The total number of railroad employes killed during the year was 2451, and the number injured 22,390. This is cruel and largely a needless sacrifice. The Government is spending every one million dollars annually to save the lives of shipwrecked seamen; every steam vessel is rigidly inspected and required to adopt the most approved safety appliances. All this is good, but how shall we excuse the lack of interest and effort in behalf of this army of brave young men, who in our land commerce are being sacrificed every year by the continued use of antiquated and dangerous appliances? A law requiring of every railroad engaged in interstate commerce the equipment each year of a given per cent. of its freight cars with automatic couplers and air brakes would compel an agreement between the roads as to the kind of brakes and couplers to be used, and would very soon and very greatly reduce the present fearful death rate among railroad employes.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The method of appointment by the States of electors of President and Vice-President has recently attracted renewed interest by reason of a departure by the State of Michigan from the method which had become uniform in all the States. Prior to 1832 various methods had been used by the different States and even by the same State. In some the choice was made by the Legislature; in others electors were chosen by districts, but more generally by the voters of the whole State upon a general ticket. The movement towards the adoption of the last-named method had an early beginning, and went steadily forward among the States, until in 1832 there remained but a single State, South Carolina, that had not adopted it. That State, until the civil war, continued to choose its electors by a vote of the Legislature, but after the war changed its method and conformed to the practice of the other States. For nearly sixty years all the States save one have appointed their electors by a popular vote upon a general ticket, and for nearly thirty years this method was universal.

After a full test of other methods, without important division or dissent in any State and without any purpose of party advantage, as we must believe, but solely upon the considerations that uniformity was desirable and that a general election in territorial divisions not subject to change was most consistent with the popular character of our institutions, best preserved the equality of the voters, and perfectly removed the choice of President from the baneful influence of the "gerrymander," the practice of all the States was brought into harmony. That this concurrence should now be broken is, I think, an unfortunate and even a threatening episode, and one that may well suggest whether the States that still give their approval to the old and prevailing method ought not to secure, by a constitutional amendment, a practice which has had the approval of all. The recent Michigan legislation provides for choosing what are popularly known as the Congressional elector for President by Congressional districts and the two Senatorial electors by districts created for that purpose. This legislation was, of course, accompanied by a new Congressional apportionment, and the two statues bring the electoral vote of the State under the influence of the "gerrymander."

These gerrymanders for Congressional purposes are in most cases buttressed by a gerrymander of the legislative districts, thus making it impossible for a majority of the legal voters of the State to correct the apportionment and equalize the Congressional districts. A minority rule is established that only a political convulsion can overthrow. I have recently been advised that in one county of a certain State three districts for the election of members of the Legislature are constituted as follows: One has 65,000 population; one, 15,000, and one, 10,000; while in another county, detached, noncontiguous sections have been united to make a legislative district.

These methods have already found effective application to the choice of Senators and Representatives in Congress, and now an evil start has been made in the direction of applying them to the choice by the States of electors of President and Vice-President. If this is accomplished, we shall then have the three great departments of the Government in the grasp of the "gerrymander," the Legislative and Executive directly and the Judiciary indirectly through the power of appointment.

An election implies a body of electors having prescribed qualifications, each one of whom has an equal value and influence in determining the result. So when the Constitution provides that "each State shall appoint" (elect), "in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors," etc., an unrestricted power was not given to the Legislatures in the selection of the methods to be used. "A Republican form of Government" is guaranteed by the Constitution to each State, and the power given by the same instrument to the Legislatures of the State to prescribe methods for the choice, by the State, of electors must be exercised under that limitation. The essential features of such a Government are the right of the people to choose their own officers and the nearest practicable equality of value in the suffrages given in determining that choice.

It will not be claimed that the power given to the Legislature would support a law providing that the persons receiving the smallest vote should be the electors, or a law that all the electors should be chosen by the voters of a single Congressional district. The State is to choose, and, under the pretense of regulating methods, the Legislature can neither vest the right of choice elsewhere nor adopt methods not consistent with a Republican institution. It is not my purpose here to discuss the question whether a choice by the legislature or by the voters of equal single districts is a choice by the State, but only to recommend such regulation of this matter by constitutional amendment as will secure uniformity and prevent that disgraceful partisan jugglery to which such a liberty of choice, if it exists, offers a temptation.

Nothing just now is more important than to provide every guaranty for the absolutely fair and free choice by an equal suffrage, within the respective States, of all the officers of the National Government, whether that suffrage is applied directly, as in the choice of Members of the House of Representatives, or indirectly, as in the choice of Senators and Electors of President. Respect for public officers and obedience to law will not cease to be the characteristics of our people until our elections cease to declare the will of majorities fairly ascertained, without fraud, suppression or gerrymander. If I were called upon to declare wherein our chief National danger lies, I should find it without hesitation, in the overthrow of majority control by the suppression of perversion of the popular suffrage. That there is a real danger here all must agree, but the energies of those who see it have been chiefly expended in trying to fix responsibility upon the opposite party, rather than in efforts to make such practices impossible by either party.

Is it not possible how to adjourn that interminable and inconclusive debate while we take, by consent, one step in the direction of reform by eliminating the gerrymander, which has been denounced by all parties, as an influence in the selection of electors of President and members of Congress? All the States have, acting freely and separately, determined that the choice of electors by a general ticket is the wisest and safest method, and it would seem there could be no objection to a constitutional amendment making that method permanent. If a legislature chosen in one year upon purely local questions should, pending the Presidential contest, rewrite the law for a choice upon a general ticket, and provide for the choice of electors by the Legislature, and this trick should determine the result, it is not too much to say that the public peace might be seriously and widely endangered.

I have alluded to the "gerrymander" as affecting the method of selecting electors of President by Congressional districts, but the primary interest and effect of this form of political robbery have relation to the selection of members of the House of Representatives. The power of Congress is ample to deal with this threatening and intolerable abuse. The unfailing test of sincerity in election reform will be found in a willingness to confer as to remedies and to put into force such measures as will most effectually preserve the right of the people to free and equal representation.

An attempt was made in the last Congress to bring to bear the constitutional powers of the General Government for the correction of frauds against the suffrage. It is important to know whether the opposition to such measures is really rested in particular particulars supposed to be objectionable or includes any proposition to give to the election laws of the United States adequacy to the correction of grave and acknowledged evils. I must yet entertain the hope that it is possible to secure a calm patriotic consideration of such constitutional or statutory changes as may be necessary to secure the choice of the officers of the Government to the people by fair apportionments and free elections.

I believe it would be possible to constitute a commission, non-partisan in its membership, and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the question of the evils connected with our election system and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some plan for removing or mitigating those evils. The Constitution would permit the selection of the Commission to be vested in the Supreme Court, if that method would be the best guaranty of impartiality.

This commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections as related to the choice of officers of the National Government, with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmolested exercise of the suffrage and as near an approach to an equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable.

While the politics or the General Government upon the tariff, upon the restoration of our merchant marine, upon river and harbor improvements, and other such matters of grave and general concern are liable to be turned this way or that by the results of Congressional elections and administrative policies, sometimes involving issues that tend to peace or war, to be turned this way or that by the result of a Presidential election, there is a rightful interest in all the States and in every Congressional district that will not be deceived or silenced by the audacious pretense that the question of the right of any body of legal voters in any State or in any Congressional district to give their suffrages freely upon these general questions is a matter only of local concern or control. The demand that the limitations of suffrage shall be found in the law, and only there, is a just demand, and no just man shall resent or resist it. My appeal is, and must continue to be, for a consultation that shall "proceed with candor, calmness and patience upon the lines of justice and humanity not of prejudice and cruelty."

To the consideration of these very grave questions I invite not only the attention of Congress, but that of all patriotic citizens. We must not entertain the delusion that our people have ceased to regard a free ballot and equal representation as the price of their allegiance to laws and to civil magistrates.

I have been greatly rejoiced to notice many evidences of the increased unification of our people and of a revived national spirit. The vista that now opens to us is wider and more glorious than ever before. Gratification and amazement struggle for supremacy as we contemplate the population, wealth and moral strength of our country. A trust, momentous in its influence upon our people and upon the world, is for a brief time committed to us and we must not be faithless to its first condition—the defense of the free and equal influence of the people in the choice of public officers and in the control of public affairs.

BENJ. HARRISON.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 9, 1891.

After handling substances that leave a disagreeable odor upon the hands, if mustard water is used it will be found a most efficient deodorizer.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

2D DAY.—After the reading of the journal, the oath of office was administered to Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, re-elected, and Mr. Call, of Florida, and Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, were sworn in. A few minutes before 3 o'clock the House members of the Joint Committee made their appearance, and, being joined by Messrs. Sherman and Harris, proceeded to the White House. After waiting twenty minutes Mr. Voorhees moved an adjournment, stating that the House had already adjourned. The motion was agreed to.

3D DAY.—Immediately after the opening proceedings Messrs. Sherman and Harris reported that the President would communicate a message in writing—Assistant Secretary Prudent was then announced with the President's Message. The reading of the Message was commenced by Secretary McCook at 12:30, and lasted nearly an hour and a half.

4TH DAY.—President Harrison sent in a list of appointments made during the recess of Congress, which require confirmation by the Senate. There were about seventy-five in all.—The Senate then devoted itself to the introduction of the bills. Six hundred and eleven bills and ten joint resolutions were offered in less than two hours, and were sent to the Government Printing Office to be put into type before being distributed among the respective committees. The list included three free coinage bills and three anti-Chinese bills, a number of Alliance measures from Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, and a joint resolution bearing on the election of President by the people.

In the House.

2D DAY.—At the hour of noon Clerk McPherson called the House to order. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved that the House proceed to the election of Speaker. Agreed to. Mr. Holman placed in nomination Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia. Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, placed in nomination Thomas B. Reed, of Maine. Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, placed in nomination Thomas C. Watson, of Georgia. The roll was then called with the following result: For Crisp, 228; for Reed, 83; for Watson, eight (Messrs. Baker, Clover, Davis, Halvorson, Kem, McKeighan, Otis and Simpson). In a few moments Mr. Crisp entered with Mr. Mills and Mr. Reed supporting him on either arm. The oath of office was administered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana. Mr. Crisp made a short speech on taking his seat. The House then completed its organization by electing Mr. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, Clerk; Mr. Yoder, of Ohio, Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Turner, of New York, Doorkeeper, Mr. Dalton, of Indiana, Postmaster, and Mr. Milburn, of Illinois, Chaplain, and swearing in the members.... After the usual messages had been sent to the Senate and to the President, the grand drawing for the possession of seats took place, and the House adjourned.

3D DAY.—After the reading and approval of the journal, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, Chairman of the committee that waited on the President to inform him of the organization of the House, reported that the President had stated that he would send a communication in writing.—The House took a recess for fifteen minutes to await the arrival of the President's Message. At the conclusion of the recess Mr. Pruden, the President's Secretary, appeared and presented the Message, which the Reading Clerk proceeded to read.—The House then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Nearly 900 Delegates Will Be in the Minneapolis Gathering.

There will be 908 delegates in the National Republican Convention which is to be held in Minneapolis, Minn., June 7, 1892. There will be four delegates from each State, known as delegates at large; two from each Congressional district, two from each of the four Territories—Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Utah—and two from the District of Columbia. It will require the votes of 500 delegates to make a nomination. The representation will be as follows:

Alabama	22	New Hampshire	8
Arkansas	16	New Jersey	20
California	18	New York	72
Colorado	8	North Carolina	22
Connecticut	12	North Dakota	6
Delaware	6	Ohio	46
Florida	8	Oregon	8
Georgia	26	Pennsylvania	64
Idaho	6	Rhode Island	8
Illinois	48	South Carolina	18
Indiana	30	South Dakota	8
Iowa	26	Tennessee	24
Kansas	20	Texas	28
Kentucky	26	Vermont	8
Louisiana	20	Virginia	24
Maine	12	Washington	8
Maryland	16	West Virginia	12
Mas-achusetts	30